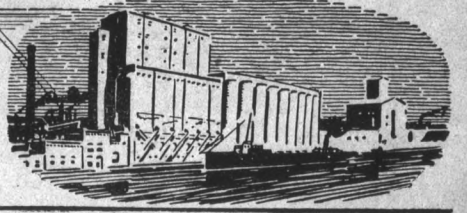


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
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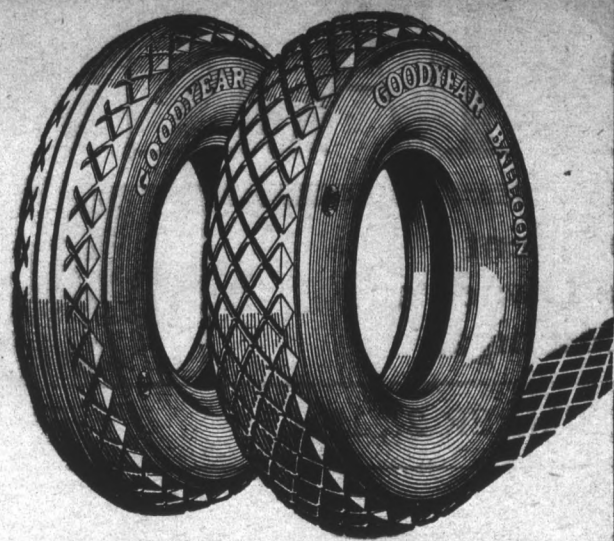
VOL. XII, No. 2

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1924

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GOODYEAR

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Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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Current Agricultural News

COVERDALE AND SILVER RESIGN FROM FARM BUREAU

JOHAN W. COVERDALE resigned as secretary and director of organization of the American Farm Bureau federation at the quarterly session of the executive committee at Chicago, Sept. 15-17, and Gray Silver resigned as director of the legislative department and Washington representative of the federation.

The two officials of the farm bureau resigned, it was stated, to devote all their time to the newly organized Grain Marketing company, a corporation which plans ultimately to take over five large grain companies and operate them on a cooperative basis. Mr. Silver is president of the grain marketing company and Mr. Cloverdale is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Cloverdale retained his position as treasurer of the American Farm Bureau federation until January 1st, 1925. Farm bureau officials said a new secretary probably will not be named before the first of the year but that an acting Washington representative probably will be appointed soon.

NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS TO MEET AT DETROIT

MICHIGAN Milk Producers' Association extended an invitation to the National Federation of milk producers' organizations to come to Detroit for its annual meeting this fall. The board of directors of that organization accepted the invitation and it has been definitely decided the annual meeting will be held in Detroit on November 12th and 13th.

This is the first time the Federation has met in Michigan, and will prove to be a great opportunity for the Michigan members to become better acquainted with the work of the national organization, and with the work done by organizations similar to our own in other states.

The national organization came into being, out of a distinct need, giving to scattered marketing associations some medium for keeping in touch with each other. It was initiated at the fourth conference on marketing and farm credits held in Chicago, in December, 1916. It comprises in its membership over 300-

000 farmers and reports the handling of approximately \$350,000,000 worth of milk and milk products each year. N. P. Hull, president of the Michigan organization, is one of the directors of the National organization. The meeting on November 12th will be held in the Board of Commerce auditorium in Detroit and will be of special interest to all milk producers. It will be a rare opportunity for every Michigan dairyman to get an idea of what other state organizations are doing. The program will be planned especially with this idea in mind.

INGHAM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL GETS PRIZES

AT the State Fair, held in Detroit, Aug. 30th to Sept. 7th, the Ingham Township Rural Agricultural School of Dansville, exhibited the work of their agricultural, sewing and manual training departments.

The following week they received notification that they had won two first prizes, the agricultural exhibit getting the prize of fifty dollars and the sewing exhibit also receiving the first prize of \$50. The sewing class exhibited different articles of clothing which they made last year and a complete baby's outfit. The hundred dollars will be used by the agricultural and sewing classes for the improvement of their equipment.

OHIO CO-OPS WANT 300,000 HENS

THREE hundred thousand hens is the minimum quota sought by Ohio Farmers in organizing the Ohio Poultry Producers' Co-operative association. About 65,000 hens are owned by the poultrymen who have already signed the three-year marketing contract, according to the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, which is in charge of the membership drive. The association will start operations June 1, 1925, provided producers owning or controlling 300,000 hens have signed.

The association is organized under the Ohio co-operative law. Eggs will be graded by size, color, and other characteristics. All members will receive the same average price for the same quality over the same pooling periods.

Corn Borer Active in Michigan

FOURTEEN years ago the European corn borer, imported from Hungary, made its first appearance in the United States, and in 1921 it first came to Michigan. At that time it was discovered in two townships in Monroe county, the following summer found it working in one township in Wayne county, and it rapidly spread, so by the end of 1923 it was working in 22 townships in these two counties.

Latest official information shows that the corn borer is working in a total of 62 townships in the counties of Wayne, Monroe, Lenawee, Washtenaw, Oakland, Macomb, St. Clair, and Sanilac. And it is expected that the infested area by November will be at least double the above figures.

Everything possible is being done to prevent the spread of this pest. At the present time the United States Department of Agriculture motor boat patrols the Detroit and St. Clair rivers to enforce the quarantine against farm produce from the heavily infested areas in Canada. Another motor boat is doing scout work among the islands at the head of Lake St. Clair, and along the St. Clair river. At the present time seven crews consisting of 23 trained men are looking for insects in areas bordering the townships known to be infested. Up to July 1st, the townships that were known to be infested are as follows:

Monroe County—Berlin, Ash, Exeter, Frenchtown, Monroe, Erie, La Salle, Bedford, Whiteford, Ida, Dundee and Raisinville. Wayne County—Grosse Pointe, Gratiot, Greenfield, Springwells, Hamtramck, City of Detroit, Ecorse, Taylor, Huron, Brownstown and Monguagon.

Since July 1 the following additional townships have been found to be infested: Monroe County—Milan, London and Springfield. Wayne

County—Redford, Northville, Plymouth, Canton, Nankin, Dearborn, Van Buren, Sumpter and Romulus. Lenawee County—Rasin, Blissfield and Riga. Washtenaw County—Superior. Oakland County—Bloomfield, Southfield, Troy and Royal Oak. Macomb County—Lenox, Ray, Washington, Richmond, Warren, Armada, Erin, Clinton, Macomb, Harrison and Sterling. St. Clair County—Columbus, St. Clair, Ira, Clay, Casco, China, Cottretville and Burtchville. Sanilac County—Worth.

So far the battle against the corn borer in this country has been a failure. Experts state that the borer can be controlled, but cannot be exterminated. Even control has been found difficult because of the absence in the United States of the borer's natural enemy.

In New England where the borer first made its appearance, back in 1910, specimens of several enemies of the borer have been distributed in the infested districts of New England, but these have not been propagated in sufficient numbers to be available for distribution in other territory. Also in Ohio they have liberated 70,000 specimens of the wasp which feeds upon the borer's body, and if these survive the Northern Ohio winter they may eventually bring the borer under control.

In this state the Federal authorities have the cooperation of L. R. Taft, Chief horticulturist of the State Department of Agriculture and the M. A. C. Department of Entomology headed by Prof. R. H. Pettit. Prof. Taft advises farmers in Michigan to harvest their corn early in the season and to cut it low to prevent borers from wintering in the stubble. All left-over corn stalks, cobs, nubbins, coarse weeds, and garden trash should be burned in the spring before May 1st.

SATURDAY
September 27th
1924

VOL. XII. NO. 2

Being absolutely independent
our columns are open for the
discussion of any subject per-
taining to the farming business.

"How to the fine, let the chips fall where they may!"

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3rd, 1879.

Are Taxes Heavier Because of Prohibition?

Study of Beer and Light Wine Amendment Wet Interests Would Have Michigan Vote On

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

WHEN the citizens of Michigan go to the polls on November 4, they will find that besides a long list of candidates for office, among whom they will have to choose, they will also be called upon to pass judgement on a number of proposed constitutional amendments. Of particular interest to the farmers will be the proposal for a state income tax regarding which we have had more or less to say in our BUSINESS FARMER tax articles.

However, it will be some relief to the rural voters of Michigan to learn that the so-called beer and light wine amendment will not appear on the ballot this year. Sufficient signatures were secured to this amendment by the Michigan Division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, but the Attorney General of Michigan has ruled that the petition was not in the proper form and that it could not be put on the ballot.

Even though the amendment will not be voted on this fall it is timely to remember that prohibition is not a dead issue by any means. There is a candidate for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket who fervently declares that prohibition is not an issue, and yet it is commonly understood that prohibition will be quite largely the determining factor in the minds of those who vote for or against this candidate.

The amendment which the wet interests of Michigan sought to place on the ballot this fall was advocated as a means of reducing the farmers' taxes and it is because of its relation to this subject of taxation that we are tempted to devote an article to the discussion of this vital issue.

The amendment which the wets sought to place on our ballot this fall is as follows:

"Beverages containing alcohol that do not exceed the amounts that are or shall be permitted by the statutes of the United States of America may hereafter be manufactured and sold in this state, for home use only.

"The Legislature shall by law prohibit the consumption of said beverages on or within the premises where sold, and shall levy a reasonable tax upon each gallon of alcoholic beverage so manufactured and sold.

"The proceeds of such taxation shall, as the Legislature may direct, be used for the retirement of outstanding state highway bonds, or other state bonded indebtedness, and for

the construction and maintenance of county and state highways and institutions."

On the flap of the petitions which were circulated for placing this amendment on the ballot were the following suggestive words:

"Bring Back Beer and Lower Taxes
No Saloons
Turn Over and Read Before Signing."

On the back of the covers of these petitions there were more very interesting statements from which we might quote as follows:

"This proposal if it carries will reduce the farmers' taxes from 35 to 50 per cent, build all of the county and state highways, keep them in repair, also retire all of the state bonded indebtedness which amounts to \$100,000,000."

The startling statements quoted above certainly merit our very careful study, and if there is any means whereby our farm taxes can be cut in half it is high time we were finding out about it. In order to understand what the light wine and beer program of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment really is, let us turn our attention to a few of the salient points of this program as outlined in a recent article by Dr. John H. Slevin, president of the Michigan Division of the above named organization. They desire the repeal of the Volstead law and the enactment by Congress of a law legalizing the manufacture and sale of beer and wine direct to the consumer. A further development of this program would include state laws of a similar character. It is planned to place a Federal tax upon the liquor business and on the beer and wine which would be produced.

A further very interesting feature of their program would require physicians to pay a license of \$1,000 per year for the privilege of administering and giving out to their patients whiskey, brandy, gin and other similar liquors of a high alcoholic content. These wet leaders include one very conservative plank in their platform by advocating a provision limiting the number of licenses to manufacture beer and wine to one such establishment for every 15,000 of the population. It is further proposed that the states should levy a tax both upon the liquor manufacturing business and upon the

product. Such tax, however, should not be in excess of twice the Federal tax.

About a year ago, Dr. Slevin, came out with a statement in which he said that this program would increase revenues, both state and national, with the consequent reduction of taxes and that he would be prepared to show within a short time some startling figures as to just what his light wine and beer program would do in the way of increasing revenues and reducing taxes in Michigan. He goes on to state that his program will place the burden of taxes in connection with beer and wine, where it belongs—upon the producer and consumer.

Wets Speak

This question as to whether or not prohibition increases taxes and whether governmental incomes might be raised and expenses lowered by the adoption of any light wine and beer program in Michigan is one which should be given the very careful thought of every thinking citizen. It is a subject on which the rabid wets and bone dry prohibitionists will never agree. I noticed an interesting exchange of arguments on this very issue in a daily paper a short time ago. Captain W. H. Stayton, head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, declared:

"The national prohibition laws have swept away one of the most important sources of public revenue that existed on the statute books of the country. The annual receipts by the federal government from this source ran into hundreds of millions. Revenues through licensing gave still greater sums in the aggregate to states, counties and municipalities. Under various forms of practical regulation of the liquor traffic without the return of the saloon, these former sums could be greatly increased, amounting to far more than any relief that can be devised in any other manner by the national legislators for the relief of the people."

Drys Answer Wets

To this statement, Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, retorted:

"Business, not commercialized vice, pays taxes. We are planning cuts in our taxation, reducing our national debt by \$2,000,000 every day and are voting a bonus to our soldiers without missing meals, denying ourselves motor cars, diamonds, theaters, or pleasure travel.

We can do all this because we do not have the brewers and distillers taking billions of dollars out of our pockets each year. In return for a pitiful sum paid the government in revenue, the liquor interests retained billions for themselves robbed the government of enormous sums through tax frauds totaling \$1,000,000 annually in Pennsylvania alone, degraded men and women, caused industrial accidents, slowed up production through beer-benumbed minds, added to production costs, diverted from retail merchants billions of dollars each year, and placed upon charity a burden of \$100,000,000 per year for the care of those made destitute by intemperance."

To the above statement by Mr. Wheeler, might be added some recent remarks by Dr. P. A. Baker, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America. In reply to a member's inquiry, "What are we getting for our money?" Dr. Baker gives fourteen specific results, the first seven of which are as follows:

"First: We are getting rid of money waste. The billions of dollars that passed over the bar to maintain in idleness and criminality multiplied thousands of unproductive citizens are now being turned into the channels of legitimate trade.

"Second: We are getting rid of the unproductive drain of keeping in idleness the army of proprietors, bartenders, spittoon washers, gamblers and prostitutes that infested the nearly 200,000 grog shops.

"Third: We are getting rid of the bread lines. That spawn of the saloon has practically disappeared.

"Fourth: We are getting rid of free lodging houses. The Salvation Army has abandoned most of their over crowded relief stations for want of patrons.

"Fifth: We are getting rid of the poor-farms. In many states poor-farms are being transformed into agricultural experiment stations because they no longer have pauper inmates.

"Sixth: We are getting rid of charity claims. More than a seventy per cent reduction in the number of charity cases due to liquor since prohibition went into effect.

"Seventh: We are getting rid of the jails and poorhouses. Jails are being closed for lack of prisoners and almshouses for inmates in many states."

Public Charges Show Decline
Concerning the beneficial effects of prohibition in Michigan, Mr. R. (Continued on Page 17)

AN UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF MICHIGAN CROPS, 1924

1924				1923			
Crop	Est'd Production	Price	Total Value	Est'd Production	Price	Total Value	
Corn	46,322,000 Bus.	\$1.20	\$55,586,000	58,167,000 Bus.	\$0.78	\$45,370,000	
Winter Wheat	17,447,000 "	1.10	19,192,000	16,456,000 "	0.96	15,798,000	
Spring Wheat	138,000 "	1.10	152,000	120,000 "	0.96	115,000	
Oats	58,825,000 "	.40	23,530,000	48,896,000 "	0.43	21,025,000	
Barley	4,018,000 "	1.40 cwt.	2,700,000	3,600,000 "	0.64	2,304,000	
Rye	5,460,000 "	.75	4,095,000	6,538,000 "	0.62	4,054,999	
Buckwheat	887,000 "	.84	745,000	753,000 "	0.84	633,000	
Potatoes	33,110,000 "	.60	19,866,000	35,796,000 "	0.50	17,898,000	
Hay	4,062,000 Tons	12.00	48,744,000	3,912,000 Tons	14.50	56,724,000	
Beans	5,492,000 Bus.	5.25 cwt.	17,300,000	6,532,000 Bus.	2.70	17,636,000	
Sugar Beets	1,174,000 Tons	7.00	8,218,000	769,000 Tons	9.00	6,921,000	
Apples	8,194,000 Bus.	.85	6,965,000	13,159,000 Bus.	0.85	11,185,000	
Peaches	464,000 "	2.50	1,160,000	1,125,000 "	1.79	2,014,000	
Pears	686,000 "	1.25	858,000	900,000 "	1.07	963,000	
Clover Seed			1,500,000	147,000 "	11.10	1,632,000	
Value of above crops			\$210,611,000				\$204,272,000
Value of all crops			\$247,766,000				\$242,472,000

Michigan Leads In Peppermint Production

Over Fifty Per Cent of Peppermint Produced in U. S. Comes from This State

By E. A. LITTLE

IF you should happen to have available a few acres of muck land, low-lying and properly drained; not so far north as to prevent a growing season of 100 to 120 days; if the prevailing price is such that an average of \$20 to \$50 would seem attractive to you, the growing and marketing of peppermint offers a combination of interesting work and satisfactory earning power that will appeal to many farmers.

True, a number of out-of-the-ordinary angles must be considered. Peppermint growing is subject to many of the uncertainties that prevail with many other crops. The weather is always a factor. The time of harvesting must be calculated to a nicety. A still enters into the picture, for the oil must be extracted from the peppermint leaves, and the prohibition director of the district must be consulted in this particular.

Kalamazoo the Center

Michigan ranks first in the United States in the production of peppermint, producing over 50 per cent of the total yield. The state's acreage in 1921 was 12,000 acres, remaining approximately at the figure since then. The price has fluctuated very radically, ranging from as low as 75 cents per pound in 1897 to \$9 per pound in 1920. In 1921 it again dropped to \$1.25, and the general average would be about \$2 per pound. With an estimated production cost of \$1 per pound (detailed production figures are not available) the average net return per acre can be very closely arrived at. Changes in methods of planting, the introduction of special machinery to replace the work formerly done by hand, have created a rather mixed situation, with order slowly emerging therefrom.

Southwestern Michigan affords the climatic and soil conditions most favorable for the production of peppermint oil. The bulk of the crop is grown in St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan and Kalamazoo counties, with a limited production in Eaton, Ingham, Gratiot and Saginaw counties.

Probably the largest individual producer and marketer of peppermint oil is A. M. Todd of Kalamazoo, who operates several extensive farms, well equipped plants for extracting the oil, and who has favorable outlets for his entire production. Beebe Brothers of Niles, Woodward Brothers of Centerville, Charles Severens of Pearl and Lewis Oswalt of Vicksburg, are other producers who have won, because they



A field of peppermint about ready to blossom on a farm in Cass county.

have deserved it, wide reputations as producers.

J. R. Duncan, instructor in the farm crops department of Michigan Agricultural College, and himself formerly a large producer of peppermint on the home farm near Vicksburg, Mich., is probably the state's leading authority on the subject at this time. Inquiries regarding this crop are referred directly to him, and they come in steadily. Mr. Duncan does not unhesitatingly recommend that Michigan farmers go into peppermint production on an extensive scale. But he does believe, if the price is "right," if satisfactory land is available for this crop, that many farmers might well

investigate the matter and, after full consideration, "jump in," feeling their way carefully and above all, with the intention of sticking to the crop over a considerable period of time.

Michigan is not the only peppermint producing state. The northern counties of Indiana are the oldest competitors of Michigan, and away out in Oregon, peppermint growing is being taken up, with acreage expanding every year.

Peppermint oil is widely used in medicines, extracts, for candies and last but not least, chewing gum. Wrigley of Chicago is largely responsible for the latter use, and is a large buyer of the oil.



Peppermint still on the farm of Beebe Brothers, near Coloma, Michigan.

A growing season of 100 to 120 days from the time the young peppermint plants appear above ground until harvest time is vitally necessary. Peppermint is seriously injured by unseasonal frosts, and the farther north one attempts to grow it, the greater the hazard.

A continuous supply of soil mixture is necessary for the largest development of the plants. Consequently, hard clay or dry sandy soils are unsuitable for this crop. As the cost of producing peppermint, especially the first attempt, is relatively high, unless one has land obviously adapted to peppermint and is well located climatically, some other of the specialized crops will be found more satisfactorily.

Peppermint does best if it has plenty of sunshine and warmth during the latter part of the growing season. Cold and cloudy weather may not affect the growth of the plants, but the oil yield will be lessened. When planted in muckland, with its known capacity for holding moisture, the peppermint root system is so organized that the plants may go unaffected through periods of drouth that would seriously affect many other crops.

Peppermint has a branching stem system, ordinarily growing to a height of 18 to 24 inches, forming a bushy plant with a large number of leaves. The leaves are the important consideration, because it is in them that most of the oil is found. Anything that might cause the plants to drop these leaves, such as frost, drought or insects, seriously decreases the yield of oil. New leaves will be put forth if the earlier growth is lost, but the oil yield will be much less than with the original growth.

Commercially, peppermint is not allowed to produce seeds, dependence being placed entirely upon the roots. New acreage is started with roots from older acreage, one acre of old roots furnishing enough surplus to set from four to eight acres of new mint. The root system is extensive, the main root attaining a length of 12 to 18 inches, with a diameter the size of a lead pencil. The large roots have nodes about two inches apart, and new plants spring from these.

Long runners extend in every direction from the main plant above ground. These form a low arch, striking the ground from seven to twelve inches from the plant, new plants forming at these contact points.

(Continued on Page 21)

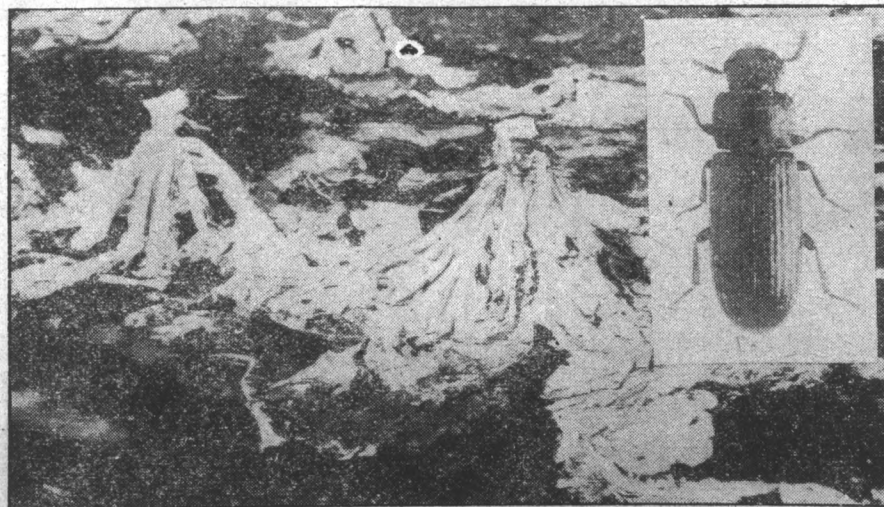
Will You Supply Mr. Bug and His Family With a Home this Winter?

By DON B. WHELAN

THE proper measures and precautions taken this fall or during the early winter will do much to keep down many of the insects of the farm. It has been often said that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and never was this more true than in the prevention of insect depredations. Many of the insect pests of the garden and field, as well as those of the orchard, can be controlled to a great extent by correct farm practices. The fall and early winter present an ideal time in which to forestall the damages of many insects that otherwise prove to be very serious during the following year. During this time the insects are inactive and can be more easily be controlled. Many insects spend the winter in the egg stage, some on weeds near its food plant, some on remains of its food plant; others lay their eggs in the ground or in the trunks of trees. Others spend the winter in the larval or worm stage, most generally in silken cases or cocoons of some sort, or else under rubbish. Others may pass the winter in the pupal stage, either in the ground or in some sheltered place. Piles of trash and heaps of brush, or even crevices in the ground, afford protection where the adults may pass the cold months. Some hibernate under the bark of orchard and shade trees.

Millions of insects make use of weeds in one way or another during the winter season for sustenance or shelter while their particular food plants are not growing. If all weeds were cleared from the farm in the fall, particularly from the fields and

fence-rows where the insect pests have been injurious this year, some of our worst insect enemies will be noticeably scarce next year. The favorite food of the sugar beet webworm is the pigweed and lamb's quarters. The beet leafhopper rel-



Old cabbage stumps should not be left in the field but destroyed because they are an ideal hibernating place for insects. (Insert) A beetle found in old grain.

ishes the Russian thistle. During the early part of the growing season the flea-beetle gives a lot of trouble by perforating the leaves of potatoes, tomatoes and many other of our early garden crops. This small pest passes the earlier part of its life on the roots of weeds. Many of the most destructive of the plant lice spend a portion of their lives on weeds, the remainder of the time they are damaging some particular plant. Thus the rosy apple aphid spends a part of its time on the narrow leaf plantain. The potato aphid that periodically does much damage to the potato in many sections also may be found on lamb's quarters, ragweed and wild lettuce. Weeds not only occupy ground needed for other purposes, taking the nourishment that the cultivated plants use, but they are the bridge that carries many of our worst pests over the winter months.

Clean Farming

It is a common practice, when a crop has been harvested, to allow the remnants of the plant to remain on the ground all winter. This is true of the stumps of cabbage and cauliflower and very often of melons and squash vines that have been killed by the frost. The stubble of corn often proves to be an ideal hibernating place as does the shel-

(Continued on Page 17)

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



STAYING YOUNG AT 60.—Edna Wallace Hopper, 60 year old flapper, says "Shun a rockingchair; don't forget how to laugh; keep busy; think and act young; and don't grieve over a lost husband or sweetheart."



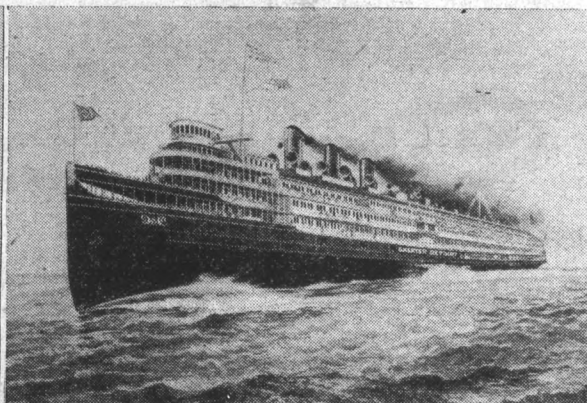
FARMERS MEET PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.—President and Mrs. Coolidge shook hands and were photographed with 600 Grangers of eleven different states, who called on them at the home of the President's father at Plymouth, Vermont, last month. Michigan was well represented.



THE PRINCE OF WALES.—This is a recent portrait of the Prince of Wales who is visiting in this country. The Prince is very popular with the people abroad as well as at home.



SOMETHING NEW FOR THE LADIES.—A small battery and bulb in Milady's handbag enables her to see to powder her nose at all hours of the day and night.



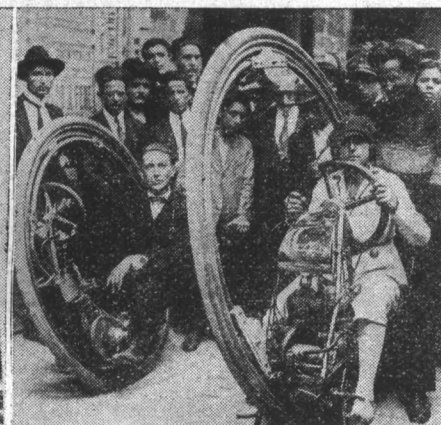
NEW LAKE STEAMER.—The new lake steamer Greater Detroit has been placed in commission by the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co., Detroit. It cost \$3,500,000 and is 550 feet long.



SNAKE EATING BIRD.—This is a snake eating bird which strikes terror to the heart of all reptiles, especially snakes. Its home is South Africa but is living in the New York Zoo.



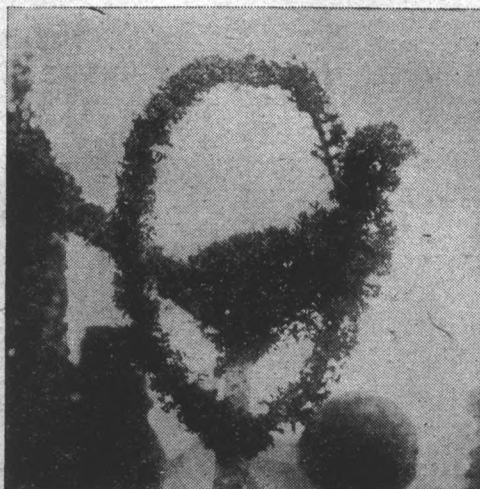
HOT BATH WHILE YOU WAIT.—This photo shows a native taking a bath in a tub in the tent colony of Uyeno Park, Tokyo. He sits in the cold water while a friend builds a fire in the stove beneath the tub. After a long sitting the water finally gets hot and the bath is ready.



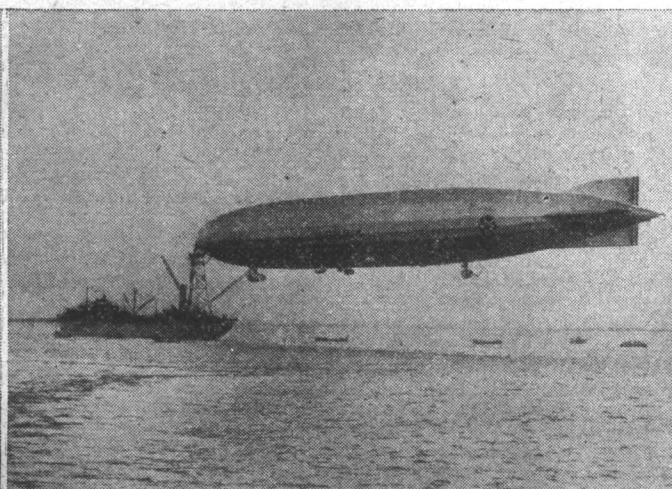
LATEST IN TRAVELING.—The latest thing in Europe is the "Motor Wheel" an Italian idea, which is rapidly taking hold. The idea may be all right but we prefer an automobile.



SMALLEST SHOE REPAIR SHOP IN THE WORLD.—This shoe repair shop, said to be the smallest in the world, is in Amsterdam. It is not more than six feet long and about three feet high, and the proprietor must sit down all the time to do his work.



TREE SCULPTURE.—One of the features of the Royal Kew Nurseries, London, are the objects, animals, birds, etc. made out of the shrubbery. It took 50 years to grow this.



SHENANDOAH HAS MOORING SHIP.—The Shenandoah, navy dirigible, and her mooring ship, the converted oil tanker "Patoka" in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. The mooring mast has proven successful.



PROFESSOR OF ADVENTURE.—Mellicen Dalton, 60 years old, has traveled all over the world. He makes his own clothes and is a vegetarian.

EACH VOTER ENTITLED TO ONE VOTE ONLY

At any school meeting when important questions are to be decided by ballot can everyone go to vote and put as many ballots in the hat as he pleases when there is no record kept of the names of the voters? If so done is it lawful? If a man and wife are not taxpayers and have no children to send to school but in order to give him a vote have a piano for a small sum assessed to get their name on the tax roll, and have they a right to vote on money raising and bonding the school district? What is the highest percentage a school district with an assessed valuation of \$150,000 can be bonded for?—C. F. Whittemore, Michigan.

SCHOOL electors must be twenty-one years of age, full citizens, residents of the district at least three months next preceding the meeting, owners of property either real or personal which is assessed for school purposes, or parents or legal guardians of children between the ages of five and nineteen inclusive. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Any person paying a tax on personal property is entitled to vote on all questions, including money raising and bonding of the school district, no matter how small the assessment may be.

15 per cent is the maximum for which any school district may be bonded.—C. L. Goodrich, Asst. Supt. of Public Instruction.

FORGED NAME

Would you please inform me if a man hauling milk on the highway was run into by a state truck could he collect damage from the state? Every thing was demolished but the driver and horses which escaped unhurt. Would you also tell me if a man (my husband) forged my name to a mortgage and then left my son to pay up debts and went away about 8 years ago and has not come back and in case of my death could come and claim personal property which was left here? I have a deed of the farm.—Mrs. H. W., Monroe County.

If the wife's name was forged to the mortgage, she would incur no liability, and her personal property could not be taken to pay the mortgage debt after her death.—Asst. Legal Editor.

ROSE MILDEW

I am having trouble with rose mildew and would like to know what to do. Please advise me.—F. G., Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

ROSE Mildew is caused by a fungus growing on the leaves and sapping their strength. This mildew lives over winter in the cottony tufts which are formed about the thorns on the stems. It is advisable to trim the bush so as to rid it of these hold-over places. Then in the summer, when the temperature at noon gets above 85 or 90 degrees, it is advisable to spray or dust the bushes frequently with some sulphur preparation. For a dust, fine sulphur in a cheesecloth bag or in a regular dusting outfit does good work.

For spraying, a dilute lime sulphur solution made by using the commercial lime sulphur (which can be bought at hardware stores) at 1-40 strength is good. Weekly applications are advisable until the control has been accomplished. Sulphur is a specific for mildews, but it takes a high temperature to make the sulphur active in killing the fungus.

For bushes in shady locations, Bordeaux mixture or Pyrox (can be bought ready for use) would be advisable. Frequent applications will keep the foliage in good condition.—Ray Nelson, Research Assistant in Plant Pathology, M. A. C.

MIGHT BRING ACTION AGAINST COMPANY

I bought a house and lot in the City of Wyandotte and since I have bought an Oil Company bought some land just across the alley and erected six large supply tanks about 150 feet from our house. Is there any law to prohibit them from doing so? It also decreased the value of our property. Is there any danger from these tanks? Please inform us through THE BUSINESS FARMER the law concerning same. We have enjoyed your paper and

**Farmers Service Bureau**

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if so requested.)

have received much benefit from it. Thanking you very kindly for any information you can give me, I am.—W. G., Wyandotte, Mich.

YOU might bring an action against the company to have the tanks removed on the grounds that they constituted a nuisance. As to whether or not it is actually a nuisance it would be necessary to view the premises and examine all the circumstances of the case.—Asst. Legal Editor.

SCHOOL OFFICER WAS NOT ELECTED

Will you please explain the following fully? At the school meeting of this year in our district, the following incident occurred. The officer to be elected was director. There were two nominees for the office, a vote by ballot was taken three different times, the first two ballots were uneven, the third being 10 and 10. The director arose, declared his right to decide, which one should be elected, and did so. Is this officer elected legally and can he hold office? And if he is qualified for the office, by the senior member of the schoolboard, can he hold the office being not legally elected? And is this action of qualifying legal?

The majority of the district are against his holding office, as he was not legally elected, yet he intends to do so. In a case like this can this man hold office? If not, what can the district do, what is the right and lawful thing to do? Can the district compel the schoolboard to hold a special meeting and elect an officer? In case the schoolboard qualify him for office, what can be done?—Mrs. G. A. P., Springport, Mich.

THERE is no provision in the school law for breaking of a tie vote by the chairman or anyone else. If the director wished to vote he should have done so at the time the vote was taken. Since he did not do this he lost his vote and was not entitled to vote after the ballot had been closed and the votes counted.

No officer was elected since an election requires a majority vote. When the people fail or neglect to elect the school officer it becomes the duty of the township board to appoint one to fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting. Until the township board does appoint a successor and he qualifies, the present incumbent holds the office.—C. L. Goodrich, Asst. Supt. of Public Instruction.

MICHIGAN CROPS**WHEAT ON CORN GROUND**

Would you advise sowing wheat on corn ground after the corn is taken off in the fall? Would it be too late, especially in a year when corn is late? Which would be the best way to put it in and what time?—F. I., Hersey, Mich.

FOR best results wheat should be sown by the first of October, since after this date it is likely to winter kill badly. In tests conducted here at the college, best results were secured when wheat was sown from the 20th to 25th of September. However, this date may vary a little with the season.

If the corn is taken off for ensilage, wheat could be sown after the corn is removed. If the corn is not to be cut for ensilage it would be best to drill the wheat between the standing corn rows.—C. R. Megee, Associate Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

PUTTING HAY IN SILO

I have in mind a machine to be used in the hay field, this machine to cut the hay in small lengths, say 1/2-inch long, and put it up in bags. The hay to be then hauled to the barn in the bags and dumped into the silo, and I wish to know if it would make as good feed for the horses as cured hay. What do you think about it?—T. W. Bloomdale, Mich.

THERE is very little difference in feeding value of hay made into silage and hay properly cured in the field when the dry weight of the two is considered. Due to the fact that there is no machinery especially constructed to make hay crops into silage, the practice has not increased in favor among farmers. It is also considerably cheaper to allow the moisture to leave the plants in the field, in other words, allow the hay to cure and thereby handle a much smaller weight than is the case when the crop is made into silage.

The proper moisture content of a crop when made into ensilage varies from 35 to 45 per cent; when higher than this, frequently a juicy, sour ensilage results; when lower than this, there is not sufficient moisture in the ensilage to cause it to pack tightly and exclude the air.

Experiments have shown that good ensilage can be made out of practically any crop when the proper moisture content is present and when the ensilage is properly packed. In the case of green crops such as sweet clover and alfalfa, it is frequently necessary to allow the crop to remain in the field from three to

six hours after being cut in order that the moisture content may be reduced.

About the only time it is advisable to use hay crops for ensilage is when the silo is the only method of preserving the crop due to bad weather or when corn or some other bulky crop cannot be grown for ensilage.

We believe it would require considerable additional help to make the crop into ensilage by the method you suggest. It is usually found more satisfactory to haul it to the silo, pass it through the cutter and lower it into the silo rather than cut it in the field.—C. R. Megee, Assoc. Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

SAVING SWEET CORN SEED

THIS year is likely to be one in which good reliable sweet corn seed for next season's planting will be scarce. The danger of early frosts catching this year's delayed crop of corn has made the field corn seed situation one of the worst in years, but sweet corn seed is even harder to cure than field corn. There is much more risk of losing sweet corn from rotting in the field and improper curing than there is in losing field corn. Gardeners who wish to be sure of having sweet corn seed next spring will do well to save seed from their own fields, provided they have properly developed corn of one variety.

If properly cured, sweet corn seed will germinate well even if picked when very green. In fact, growers are surer of having good seed if they pick the ears in the dough stage and then take care of them than if they take a chance on leaving the seed in the field where it is in danger of damage from cold, wet weather.

When sweet corn seed is picked green it must be handled so that it will dry out thoroughly and rapidly. To this end it should be handled so that there is a free circulation of air around every ear. When small quantities are handled a common method is to tie the ears in pairs by the husks and hang them over a wire in a dry, well ventilated room. However, when large quantities are being handled it is better to have special wire curing racks for the seed. These should preferably be placed in a room where artificial heat can be used for drying if the weather is wet and cold at the time the seed is brought in from the field.

Special precautions are necessary to keep sweet corn seed away from mice, since they seem to be even fonder of it than they are of field corn.—J. W. Lloyd.

MAINTAINING TOWNSHIP ROADS

We would like to know what right the township supervisor has to boss the roadwork? We have a highway commissioner and a road overseer for this end of the township but the supervisor overrules the whole thing and the commissioner doesn't seem to have any thing to say.—E. F. S.,

TOWNSHIP roads are maintained and improved by the Township Highway Commissioner under the direction and supervision of the Township Board. As an individual the supervisor has nothing to say in regard to such work as the supervision and control is vested in the Township Board as a Board and not in any individual composing the Board.—H. Victor Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

COULD NOT COLLECT INSURANCE

Can you tell me if a deed of a 40 acre farm with good buildings is in the wife's name and the wife dies and there are three children and her husband insures these buildings can he collect insurance when these buildings burn? If the husband has the deed of a 40 acre farm in his name and the deed is put on record then he deeds it to his wife but it is not put on record when it is in her name is the deed the wife holds good?—Mrs. A. B., Manton, Mich.

THE husband would not be able to collect insurance on the buildings which the wife owns; he must have an insurable interest in the property before his contract of insurance would be valid. If, after her death and after the estate has been settled, he insures the property, he would be able to collect the insurance, in case of loss. As between the husband and wife, the wife's deed is good, even if it is not recorded.—Asst. Legal Editor.

OPTION NOT BINDING

I am one of the heirs of an estate, have lived on and worked the same for a number of years, but said estate has never been probated. Would an option given by me on any part, I having no deed to property, be legal or binding even if money has been paid on same?—R. C. S., Clio, Mich.—Option would not be binding. The estate should be probated at once and distributed to the persons entitled to it.—Asst. Legal Editor.

NOT ENTITLED TO PROPERTY

I want to know if a widow has a farm and property left her by her first husband and he died and she marries again and her second husband is mean to her can she put him out without giving him anything? Can he hold half of what she has? Please let me know about it and what she has to do to get rid of him. I am a paid up subscriber.—J. S. McG., Dryburg, Michigan.—She could sue her husband for divorce, in which case he would not be entitled to any of her property.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CUTTING WILL NOT KILL OUT SHRUBS

Do you know of a time for cutting paw paws when the one cutting will kill them? They say there is a time when the sign is right to kill them. As I have about two acres of them I am anxious to learn how to get rid of them. Will you please inform me by letter?—E. B. W., Reading, Michigan.

THERE is no time of the year when trees or shrubs can be cut and the cutting them will kill them out. If they are cut off at this time of the year it usually proves more of a check to their later sprouting than if they are cut off during the winter or in the spring.—V. R. Gardner, Professor of Horticulture, M. A. C.

CRIMINAL OFFENCE TO TAMPER WITH MAILS

I have my mail come on a route and on a couple occasions the stamps have been torn off before package was delivered. I imagine it must of been done either by the mail carrier or in office. Can this be done? I don't see why any one has a right to take stamps off other package. If this is against rules what can be done?—Reader, Harrisville, Mich.—Tampering with the mails in any way is a criminal offence, and should be reported to the prosecuting attorney.—Asst. Legal Editor.

Better Lights Increase Church Attendance

By RICH LUCAS

FOR years we had been conducting our evening church meetings as well as our other nightly church affairs by the use of eight or ten common, small coal oil lamps hung around on the walls. These lamps were equipped with reflectors still the church was never sufficiently lighted. The pulpit was lighted by a large, round wick kerosene lamp which could be lowered close to the preacher's head when he wished it and he always did. Yet with all this we were never satisfied and were always on the lookout for a better way to light our church for we knew of many young folks that were not attending our meetings on account of our poor illuminating facility. It seemed church, as it was, simply didn't attract the young men and women, and they were going elsewhere.

Finally we had a chance to secure a very beautiful chandelier from one of the town churches that was going to discard it, should the town succeed in voting in a city electric light plant. They did. The city church installed electric lights and we purchased their chandelier with fifteen fairly large coal oil lamps.

The chandelier was installed in the center of our church house and how much nicer were our meetings after that. The house was much brighter and more cheerful. So was the entire congregation.

Our meetings grew better and better while our attendance became much more regular. In fact we now had one of the best illuminated as well as the largest attendance of any of the churches around.

It was not for some time afterwards that we became aware of the fact that our branch church was only some what lighted instead of sufficiently illuminated.

New neighbors moved into our community bringing a letter to our church. They were in attendance the next Sunday evening and were admitted.

Our new members lived on an adjoining farm so naturally we met often. It was during one of our frequent conversations that he asked if I would like a suggestion for improving our church. Learning I would, he asked me why not light the church better. This question came some what as a jolt I thought we had excellent illumination yet, wanting to better our conditions if possible, I asked for his solution. After much inquiry and a good long conversation, his answer was summed up in six words. "Use a gasoline vapor mantle system." He stated such was used in his home church and told how splendid it was.

I told him we would talk it over with all the members next Sunday night as he had interestingly convinced me better lighting could be secured.

Well, after services the following Sunday night I collected the members together and we talked over the subject pro and con deciding to look into the new lighting prospect thoroughly and at once.

Our investigations led to learning of a church some distance away that was using this system so we decided to visit this church and learn from them first hand all about the new light.

We arranged a committee to make this visit and investigate. This we did on their next meeting night. After dismissal we all got together and thoroughly talked over as well as investigated their method of illuminating their church which was the hollow wire, gasoline vapor system.

This trip sufficiently convinced our delegation that this was the only system for us to use. Returning home we again talked over and considered the feasibility of installing such a system in our church. We finally decided we would arrange for and after a short time we secured our gasoline hollow wire light and ever since it has been installed we have been exceptionally well pleased with the brilliant illumination we are securing.

Our system is composed of a five gallon gasoline supply and pressure tank with hollow wire sufficient to give us one light in front of and above the pulpit, as well as another light about three-fourths of the way

back in the house. We placed the supply tank in one corner where it would be convenient as well as out of the way.

To light, we merely fill the tank, pump up pressure, generate, turn on the fuel and light both lights, and our illumination is on until turned off. Very simple yet it affords us a wonderful light.

Our system generates its own gas from common gasoline and after we first generate it is automatic, burning until burned out.

The gas flows up thru the hollow wire into the mantle where it burns. In burning it heats the mantle to an incandescent white so they radiate very brilliantly, as I remember, some six hundred candle power of light is what we are now securing.

The light we secure from our present lighting system while very, very brilliant is pure white. Restful to the eyes. It is unflickering and gives out no disagreeable odor.

With our gasoline vapor mantle

system our church is brilliantly flooded with light. No dark, uninviting corners. Our church is cheerful and attractive to all. All departments are now progressing nicely and our work for Christianity is advanced steadily onward.

Who would not come and attend a brilliantly illuminated, cheerful progressive church? We not only have the welfare of our community in hand but are working for the upbuilding of all other communities as well, so wish to pass on some of our delightful experience to the other churches in hopes that our information will prove as beneficial to them as our results have to us.

We have had our vapor system installed for almost two years and no trouble so far. It furnishes more real illumination than a roomful of common coal oil lamps such as we previously used, and such as the large majority of country churches are using today.

The house of God should be attended by all. Light your church brilliantly. Make it comfortable. Radiate it with cheerfulness. Make it as interesting as possible so that the young folks will be drawn there.

Use carefully selected lessons and have some good minister to give you their rendition in a clear, frank the precise manner and the country side will respond accordingly.

Spray or sprinkle frost bitten plants with cold water early in the morning and the frost will gradually be drawn out of the tissues, and thus lessen the damaging effect on the plant.

Good dairy cows are profitable. The scrub is doomed to fail.

Loosening cabbages in the soil by giving them a slanting pull and partially breaking the roots, will prevent them from splitting open.

Purebred livestock are 48 percent more efficient as producers than scrub stock.

A man who fails to pay his bills
Is shunned by other men,
And yet a cow which fails to pay
May fail to pay again.

Corn Cures

A corn syrup manufacturing company received the following letter: "Dear Sirs—I have ate three cans of your corn syrup and it has not helped my corns one bit."

When feeders say this

Quality as Well as Quantity

"Your feed is the best feed on the market, as it produces the richest milk and cream. We have tried other feeds but have not found them satisfactory. We have used Larro for over 7 years."

H. A. COUCH, New Milford, Conn.

"We have a herd of 15 Holstein cows which give nearly as much milk as some of our neighbors who are milking 25. My father says it is all in the feed. We feed Larro."

H. E. COLE, Epping, N. H.

Good Condition and High Production

"We have fed enough Larro to test it thoroughly. We find it an excellent milk producer—at the same time keeping the heavy producer in good flesh."

O. O. BUSCHLEN, Bad Axe, Mich.

"My cows are in the 'pink' of condition and produce heavily. Four of my cows have tipped the scale at 60 lbs. of milk in one day; two of them have reached 65½ and 64½ lbs.—cows that were producing very little milk on all kinds of miscellaneous feeds. This is my result from feeding Larro and I shall continue to feed same as long as I have cows."

A. HERBERT, Westport, Mass.

Larro for Long-Time Results

"We started with one cow for our own family use and now we are keeping between 400 and 500 head on our farm, and the cows we started with and have been milking for more than 12 years are yet profitable producers. We are glad that we commenced our dairying experience in feeding Larro and have never changed since our beginning with our family milk cow."

WHITE BELT DAIRY, Lemon City, Fla.

"I have used Larro for over 9 years and there is nothing that will duplicate it. Larro is the best milk feed there is. It does increase milk production."

JOSEPH NOWAK, Thompsonville, Conn.

"We have fed Larro along with other dairy rations and it gives us better results than any we have tried. We also find the longer we keep the cows on Larro, the better they milk."

W. B. BRADSHAW, Cartersville, Ga.

Where Other Feeds Had Failed

"My first sack of Larro ruined my patronage for other feeds with the exception of Larro. From that one sack I got an increase in milk and as I kept on using Larro I got better results. I wouldn't give one sack of Larro for any two sacks of other feed I have ever used."

E. H. BAKER, Ironton, Ohio.

"We have been feeding Larro for several months in a test with several other feeds, with results which are highly favorable to Larro."

PEYTON T. GISH, Mt. Sydney, Va.

For Young Stock and Old

"I have two cows milking 100 lbs. of milk on 10 lbs. of feed apiece a day. If I could get alfalfa, I think I could get 60 lbs. from these cows apiece on 12 lbs. of Larro. One of these cows is 17 years old."

C. C. ROBINSON, Annapolis, Md.

"We think Larro feed is certainly great, and our whole herd looks fat and nice, and has produced lots of milk this winter. We have one cow 14 years old that gives 42 lbs. of milk a day. We feed the calves on Larro and like the feed."

L. E. WETMORE, Canfield, Ohio

For Economy and Profit

"I have thoroughly tried out practically all standard makes of dairy feed and mixed many kinds myself, but have found nothing which will produce as much milk of fine quality—a regular amount—and keep the cows in fine condition like Larro does. It will give me at least 15% to 25% more profit than anything else I have ever found. If I had used it exclusively for the past five years, I would have saved many thousands of dollars."

LORING BROWN, Orlando, Fla.

"I use Larro as ever and am satisfied with the results from it. I did try some cheaper feeds, but lost out in production and was out money in the long run."

LAWRENCE BACHMAN, Tarentum, Pa.

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Detroit, Michigan

What is there left for us to say?

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The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows



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What the Neighbors Say

FAILED TO FIND COUNTY AGENT AN EXPERT

DEAR Editor:—In reply to Dorothy Dill of Traverse City, Mich., would say I have failed to find the county agent an expert. I can prove to you that they make just as many mistakes as the farmers do. They perhaps have a little better book learning than the common farmer has, but put them down to the real test. Put them on a farm and start them where some of us old farmers had to start (by clearing up our land), and the majority would starve. It is true that the most of the farmers do not read the book from the state agricultural college but if they are interested they will read it. And so it is with what the county agents tell them—they let it go in one ear and out the other.

I have watched the M. A. C. farmers, I mean the book learned men, farm and the majority of them have made a fizzle.

Yes, conditions are changed from better to worse. But I don't blame it all to the county agent. Now I am not blaming the county agent. All I have to say is go to it and keep pulling the wool over the board of supervisors eyes and make them believe they have got to have him all right. But why not have a vote on it and if the majority of the farmers want him all right or let them that have use for him pay him. I guess his job would be shortlived. It is a shame to make the farmers pay for something they don't want and if I needed him I would be willing to pay him. It is just like forcing a dose of medicine down a man whether he wants it or not.

Let the people vote on it and if the majority are in favor of a county agent I would be satisfied. No, they dare not let the people vote because they know it would be turned down by 75 per cent. If it was the board of supervisors money they were spending it would put an end to some of our taxes. Come again. —H. E. Coblentz, Charlevoix County.

BANK BUYS BONDS OUTRIGHT

DEAR Editor:—I wish to reply through the columns of your paper to an article of August 30th, in which a person signs his initials "J. B., Columbiaville, Mich."

This person states that there is a man here in eastern Michigan who is selling bonds and forces the sale by having one of the local banks pretend to have bought the bond by placing their C. D. on the bond.

Inferring that I am misrepresenting facts and using under-handed methods to get business—in the first place, I am in a legitimate business, just as legitimate as farming, doctor, lawyer, or any other business. Next to agricultural industry, of which industry I am a part, it is the second largest industry. 10 per cent of the people in the United States depend on this industry either directly or indirectly for a livelihood. I am assisting in supplying one of the two necessities to mankind, namely shelter, because no great apartment building, office or theatre building, or hotel, could be built without the sale of good first mortgage bonds. I consider that I am supplying shelter and am assisting people to gain a livelihood. In fact, I am assisting in financing shelter for the biggest consumers of farm products who are forced by necessity to live in the great cities.

Approximately 40 per cent of every dollar I obtain through the sale of these bonds goes direct for labor. 60 per cent goes indirectly to labor through manufactured materials and other allied products. I will ask J. B. if this is not as noble and worthy a work as any of the other necessary professions?

The fact that I have sold banks these bonds for their own investment, and have obtained them for their customers, ought to be sufficient proof that I am in a legitimate business and trying to do the right thing. In every community there is a certain class of people who want a little higher rate than bank interest on their money. These people are investors in various kinds of securities, including farm mortgages.

Good farm mortgages are not always available. Broad-minded banks, in order to protect their community, are trying to direct the investment of their clients in safe channels, so that the money will not be lost to the community. It is perfectly silly on the part of J. B. to figure that any bank or individual can buy bonds without paying for them.

I have influenced the company whose bonds I am selling to leave deposits in different country banks instead of keeping all the money in large cities. This is done to benefit the bank so that it has more capital to make short time commercial loans, and assisting in financial local needs.

I have personally investigated this company direct at its headquarters in Chicago and Detroit, and have talked with some of the largest banks in the United States, asking them their experience. I find these banks have never known of a default in either interest or principal on the part of any of the borrowers on the bond issues sold by this company. The banks in Michigan who have purchased these bonds have made a thorough investigation of them, and when one of their customers ask for an investment, they get the bond for them, or if they have them in their own account, they will let them have one of their own bonds. This they have a perfect legal right to do.

I know personally, and can prove to J. B. that these bonds which I am selling are as safe as it is possible for human minds to make any investment, and can back up my statement by saying that during this company's incorporated existence, it has sold hundreds of millions of bonds and individual mortgages secured by income-producing properties throughout the United States to thousands of individuals, banks, insurance companies, and trust companies, without the loss of a single dollar of either interest or principal to any investor.

J. B. also makes a remark about the Michigan Securities Commission, which shows his lack of knowledge, because this commission is governed by the laws enacted in the state of Michigan. They can see that corporations financing themselves in this state, live up to these laws, and that is all they are permitted to do. They are not permitted to recommend any investment, or prevent the sale of any investment as long as there is no fraud intended.

If J. B. could have his way, we would have no schools because we have to have bonds in order to build

schools. We would have no good roads; we would have no railroads, homes or shelter for humanity. I personally think he should take something for his digestion.

I also wish to say to the readers of this paper, that if they wish to have references from various banks throughout the United States, doctors, lawyers, preachers, farmers who have purchased these bonds, I will gladly furnish their names to them personally.

I also wish to make this final statement that if Mr. J. B. will make a definite charge against me or against this company, setting forth any illegal or dishonesty about my profession, and sign his name to it, I will be glad to prove to him personally that he is wrong, or if necessary put him on the stand to prove his statements.

I hope J. B.'s neighbors appreciate his good intentions and that he will take the trouble to inform himself before he makes mis-leading statements with the idea of stopping progress and hurting my business and reputation. —Thomas H. Farrar, Fostoria, Michigan.

APPLE CROP REDUCED

MICHIGAN'S apple prospects have dwindled until the indicated total crop is reduced to 8,954,000 bushels and the commercial crop to 1,522,000 barrels. This lowers the State to fifth place this year instead of its usual rank fourth. The commercial forecasts for other states are included in the report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician, and are as follows: Maine, 664,000 barrels; New York, 4,412,000; Pennsylvania, 907,000; Maryland, 356,000; Virginia, 2,336,000; West Virginia, 1,142,000; Ohio, 668,000; Illinois, 667,000; Missouri, 604,000; Arkansas, 144,000; Colorado, 334,000; Idaho, 328,000; Washington, 6,444,000; Oregon, 1,313,000; and California, 1,680,000. Present estimates indicate a total crop of 58 per cent of normal, and a commercial production of 29,383,000 barrels. This is about five million barrels less than the 1923 crop and two and one-half million barrels less than produced in 1922.

BUT NOW IS CHRIST RISEN FROM THE DEAD and become the first fruits of them that slept.—I Corinthians 15:20.

EYE HATH NOT SEEN, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him.—I Corinthians 2:9.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

DO WE OBEY THE LAW?

THE ol' feller where I room at is a queer sort of a ol' geezer an' great on argument. We got talkin' today 'bout the Volstead law or whatever it is, an' he asked me if I believed in it? I said, "yes, I think it's purty good, don't you?" Well then the ol' man commenced cussin'—he said a law like that couldn't be enforced—it was bein' violated a hundred times a day an' any law 'at couldn't be enforced should be repealed or somethin' to that effect. I asked him if he had anything laid by an' he took me down in his cellar—well boy! I don't blame him so much—we got quite chumming down there an' he told me a lot of, well kinda smutty stories an' I'd probably would of told him some only I didn't happen to know no stories like he told an' so I kept quiet. But it's kinda remarkable what a trip into a cellar like that can make a man think of. An' after comin' out of there he kept up the argument 'bout the Volstead law an' I might agreed with him just then but you see I remembered the days an' nights he'd had that cellar an' free access to it an' I never knew he had it an' I sez, "Yes!" Jest like that—"The law is alright but it ain't thoroughly enforced an' never will be jest as long as you an' I violate it. The law against murder is purty strict 'I sez' but it's bein' violated every day—men are killin' wimmin an' wimmin are killin' men" I sez. "An' yet you don't hear of

anybody howlin' 'bout repealin' the law against murder do you?"

"Well" he sez "that's different, that is takin' human life."

"Jest so," I sez, "but it's law an' bein' violated jest the same as the liquor law is bein' violated."

Well he got kinda mad or somethin' an' he called me sev'ral names like an ol' fool an' similar an' I sed "You don't have to say old—I ain't so old, not so old as you." An' he sed I was a fool any way an' so we sort of simmered down after awhile an' I guess I didn't change his mind nor he didn't change mine—I ain't got so very much to change anyway. But jest the same—I believe the Volstead is good—I'm glad to see the saloons gone, so are you. My friend here is not the whole world, neither am I—if he violates the law sometimes or if I do it's no sign the law is bad—we're bad an' the law is just alright.

The liquor law had always been a hard one to enforce—no harder now than when saloons wuz in full bloom—we had blind pigs then an' they're jest as blind now—no more of 'em jest a little mite worse—mebbe? Anyway I ain't goin' down cellar again with my landlord—he tells too many stories an' gets me all muddled up an' he's too positive,—if you get my meanin' he knows too much when he's been down cellar. I'm done an' through with it all—jest a little smoke now—a pipe—no cigarettes for me—an' then to bed. —Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

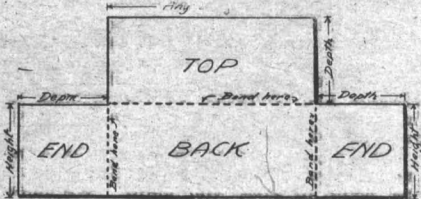
EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

BUILDING A CABINET FOR YOUR RADIO SET

AFTER building a radio set we sometimes wish that we could have a cabinet that would be serviceable, unbreakable and cheap, so we are going to tell you how to build one at home or have one built for you that will cost a dollar or less and be just the right size for your set. Also this type of cabinet will do away with that disagreeable effect, called body capacity effect, which is caused by your hand or body coming near your set and changing the signals so that they fade away or come in stronger. This effect is particularly noticed in any type of regenerative receiving set and is a cause of difficulty in tuning quickly and clearly.

The radio sets described last February and March were mounted in such cabinets and a look at these pictures will show you how neat they look.

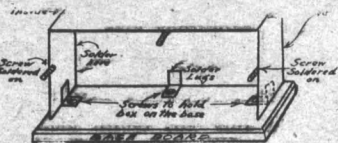
After assembling your set on a panel, and it being mounted on a base board, measure the height, length and depth (from front to back, and then take a large sheet of paper and lay out a plan of a cabinet upon it, this will look like Fig. 1. Then get a sheet of 22 gauge galvanized iron and lay your pattern



Putting cabinet together.

on it and with tin snips cut out of the sheet iron the flat form for your cabinet. At the places shown in dotted lines, lay across a sharp cornered board and bend to make a box. Fig. 2. Now with a soldering iron run solder along the inside seams and where it runs thru on the outside smooth off with a file.

On the top, and two sides solder 3 screws (from off of old dry batter-



Pattern for cutting out cabinet.

ies) and on the bottom edge, inside, solder three small "L" shaped pieces of iron, thru which you have left or made holes, so that the cabinet can be screwed to a piece of board, it will then look like fig. 2, when complete. Now bore three holes thru your panel to correspond to the three screws and you can slide your set into the cabinet and fasten it in with three of the small nuts off old dry batteries.

The final finish can be a dead black enamel, mahogany or any other colored enamel or paint that you desire.

Cabinets of this style can be of any size, and are quickly and easily made as there are no laps on the edges or fancy corners to solder. Your editor makes one in less than 2 hours and he is far from being a tin-smith.

A RADIO SET FOR DISTANCE

TO those that are interested in receiving broadcasts from great distances, and who want a set that receives on a loop and not upon an outside aerial, and also easy to tune we recommend the "Reflex" receiver.

A reflex receiver uses the same tube for two purposes, that is each tube acts as a radio frequency amplifier and also as an audio frequency amplifier and so it is possible to have several stages of each kind of amplification with a few tubes.

Such sets are easy and simple to assemble if instructions are followed to the letter. Also in assembling them it is necessary to use the make of apparatus recommended for each particular circuit.

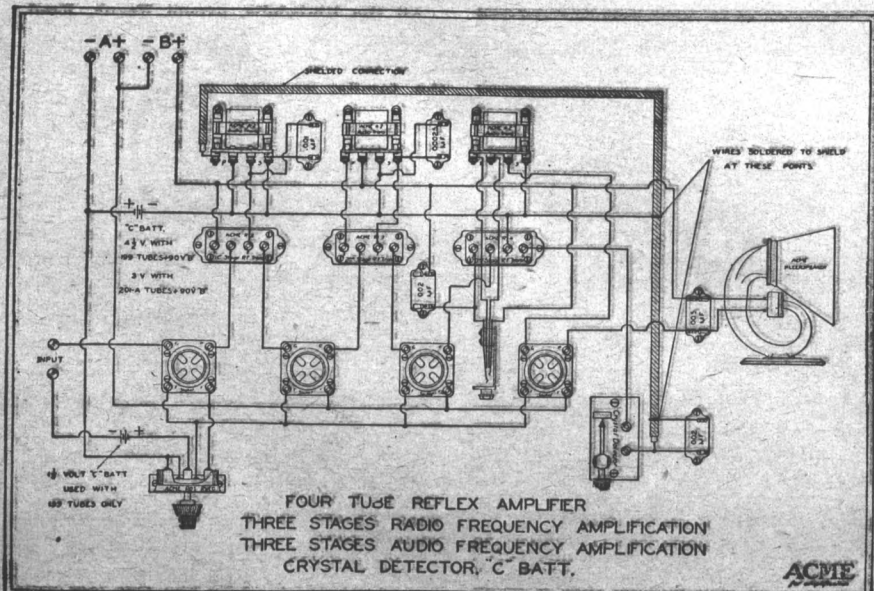
A good reflex set will give or bring in to you just as much as any other type of set and is extremely simple to tune, much easier than the high priced Neutrodyne or Superhetrodyne sets.

Both the Erla and Acme parts are recommended for making a reflex set, and we are giving a diagram here of a 4 tube, Acme, reflex set which uses a crystal detector and gives 3 steps of radio frequency amplification. If you wish to build an Acme reflex set be sure and use Acme parts, and if a Erla set use Erla parts.

By writing to the Acme Apparatus Co., Cambridge, Mass., and enclosing 10c in stamps or coin and asking for their booklet "Amplification Without Distortion" you will receive a booklet that explains clearly and fully how to build several kinds of amplifiers and detectors especially reflex sets. It is worth more than they ask for it and it will be worth having for any one who intends to build a good radio set.

Your radio editor has built a 4 tube set after their plans and on a loop in the house it brings in every desirable station loud and clear without distortion and with great ease of tuning. With a loud speaker unit attached to a Victrola it is heard all over an 8-room house. And when connected to the outside aerial by one turn of wire near the loop it comes in too loud for comfort. The reception on a loop avoids the most of the annoyance caused by static. We recommend it without hesitation to all who wish to build a set that will be all that they desire for some time to come, and one that will give the entire family pleasure.

The Erla "hook-up" also is very good and will give satisfaction but the Acme "hook-up" is simpler to follow out and their parts are so built that very little wire is used in making the connections and the less wire there is used the less likelihood of incorrect connections and trouble.



The Acme Reflex hook-up.

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(Continued from Sept. 13 issue.)

CHAPTER XXIV
That Miserable Money

IN the evening, after the Martin girls had gone to their rooms, Miss Maggie and Mr. Smith faced the thing squarely. "Of course," he began with a sigh, "I'm really not out of the woods at all. Blissfully happy as I am, I'm really deeper in the woods than ever, for now I've got you there with me, to look out for. However successfully John Smith might dematerialize into nothingness—Maggie Duff can't."

"No, I know she can't," admitted Miss Maggie soberly.

"Yet if she marries John Smith she'll have to—and she doesn't marry him, how's Stanley G. Fulton going to do his courting? He can't come here."

"But he must!" Miss Maggie looked up with startled eyes. "Why, Mr. Smith, you'll have to tell them—who you are. You'll have to tell them right away."

The man made a playfully wry face. "I shall be glad," he observed, "when I shan't have to be held off at the end of a 'Mr.'! However, we'll let that pass—until we settle the other matter. Have you given any thought as to how I'm going to tell Cousin Frank and Cousin James and Cousin Flora that I am Stanley G. Fulton?"

"No—except that you must do it," she answered decidedly. "I don't think you ought to deceive them another minute—not another minute."

"Hm-m." Mr. Smith's eyes grew reflective. "And had you thought—as to what would happen when I did tell them?"

"Why, n-no, not particularly, except that—that they naturally wouldn't like it, at first, and that you'd have to explain—just as you did to me—why you did it."

"And do you think they'll like it any better—when I do explain? Think."

Miss Maggie meditated; then, a little tremulously she drew in her breath. She lifted startled eyes to his face.

"Why, you'd have to tell them that—that you did it for a test, wouldn't you?"

"If I told the truth—yes."

"And they'd know—they couldn't help knowing that they had failed to meet it adequately."

"Yes. And would that help matters any—make things any happier, all around?"

"No—oh, no," she frowned despairingly. "Would it do anybody any real good, now? Think of that."

"N-no," she admitted reluctantly, "except that—that you'd be doing right."

"But would I be doing right? And another thing—aside from the mortification, dismay, and anger of my good cousins, have you thought what I'd be bringing on you?"

"Me!"

"Yes. In less than half a dozen hours after the Blaisdells knew that Mr. John Smith was Stanley G. Fulton, Hillerton would know it. And in less than half a dozen more hours, Boston, New York, Chicago,—to say nothing of a dozen lesser cities,—would know it—if there didn't happen to be anything bigger on foot. Headlines an inch high would proclaim the discovery of the missing Stanley G. Fulton, and the fine print below would tell everything that happened, and a great deal that didn't happen, in the carrying-pretty good story in the case, and some extraordinary scheme of testing his relatives with a hundred thousand dollars apiece to find a suitable heir. Your picture would adorn the front page of the yellowest of yellow journals, and—"

"My picture! Oh, no, no!" gasped Miss Maggie.

"Oh, yes, yes," smiled the man imperturbably. "You'll be in it, too. Aren't you the affianced bride of Mr. Stanley G. Fulton? I can see them now; 'In Search of an Heir and Finds a Wife.'—'Charming Miss Maggie Duff Falls in Love with Plain John Smith,' and—"

"Oh, no, no," moaned Miss Maggie, shrinking back as if already lurid headlines were staring her in the face.

Mr. Smith laughed.

"Oh, well, it might not be so bad as that, of course. But you never can tell. Undoubtedly there are elements for a pretty good story in the case, and some man, with nothing more important to write up, is bound to make the most of it somewhere. Then other papers will copy. There's sure to be unpleasant publicity, my dear, if the truth once leaks out."

"But what—what had you planned to do?" she faltered, shuddering again.

"Well, I had planned something like this: pretty quick now, Mr. Smith was to announce the completion of his Blaisdell data, and, with properly grateful farewells, take his departure from Hillerton. He would go inland on some sort of a simple expedition with a few native guides and carriers, but no other companion. Somewhere in the wilderness he would shed his beard and his name, and would emerge in his proper person of Stanley G. Fulton and promptly take passage for the States. Of course upon the arrival in Chicago of Mr. Stanley G. Fulton, there would be a slight flurry at his appearance, and a few references to the hundred thousand-dollar gifts to the Eastern relatives, and sundry speculations as to the why and how of the exploring trip. There would be various rumors and alleged interviews; but Mr. Stanley G. Fulton never was noted for his communicativeness, and, after a very short time,



Oh Money! Money!

by ELEANOR H. PORTER

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the whole thing would be dismissed as probably another of the gentleman's well-known eccentricities. And there it would end."

"Oh, I see," murmured Miss Maggie, in very evident relief. "That would be better—in some ways; only it does seem terrible not to—to tell them who you are."

"But we have just proved that to do that wouldn't bring happiness anywhere, and would bring misery everywhere, haven't we?"

"Y-Yes."

"Then why do it?—particularly as by not doing it I am not defrauding anybody in the least. No; that part isn't worrying me a bit now—but there is one point that does worry me very much."

"What do you mean? What is it?"

"Yourself. My scheme gets Stanley G. Fulton back to life and Chicago very nicely; but it doesn't get Maggie Duff there worth a cent! Maggie Duff can't marry Mr. John Smith in Hillerton and arrive in Chicago as the wife of Stanley G. Fulton, can she?"

"N-no, but he—he can come back and get her—if he wants her." Miss Maggie blushed.

"If he wants her, indeed!" (Miss Maggie blushed all the more at the method and the fervor of Mr. Smith's answer to this.) "Come back as Mr. Stanley G. Fulton, you mean?" went on Mr. Smith, smiling at Miss Maggie's hurried efforts to smooth her ruffled hair. "Too risky, my dear! He'd look altogether too much like—like Mr. John Smith."

"But your beard will be gone—I wonder how I shall like you without a beard." She eyed him critically.

Mr. Smith laughed and threw up his hands with a doleful shrug.

"That's what comes of courting as one man and marrying as another," he groaned. Then, sternly: "I'll warn you right now, Maggie Duff, that Stanley G. Fulton is going to be awfully jealous of John Smith if you don't look out."

"He should have thought of that before," retorted Miss Maggie, her eyes mischievous. "But, tell me, wouldn't you ever dare to come—in your proper person?"

"Never!—or, at least, not for some time. The beard would be gone, to be sure; but there'd be all the rest to tattle—eyes, voice, size, manner, walk—everything; and smoked glasses couldn't cover all that, you know. Besides, glasses would be taboo, anyway. They'd only result in making me look more like John Smith than ever. John Smith, you remember wore smoked glasses for some time to hide Mr. Stanley G. Fulton from the ubiquitous reporter. No, Mr. Stanley G. Fulton can't come to Hillerton. So, as Mahomet can't go to the mountain, the mountain must come to Mahomet."

"Meaning—?" Miss Maggie's eyes were growing dangerously malicious.

"That you will have to come to Chicago—yes."

"And court you? No, sir—thank you!" Mr. Smith chuckled softly.

"I love you with your head tilted that way," (Miss Maggie promptly tilted it the other.) "Or that, either, for that matter," continued Mr. Smith genially. "However, speaking of courting—Mr. Fulton will do that, all right, and endeavor to leave nothing lacking, either as to

quantity or quality. Think, now. Don't you know any one in Chicago? Haven't you got some friend that you can visit?"

"No!" Miss Maggie's answer was prompt and emphatic—too prompt and too emphatic for unquestioning acceptance.

"Oh, yes, you have," asserted the man cheerfully. "I don't know her name—but she's there. She's waving a red flag from your face this minute! Now listen. Well, turn your head away, if you like—if you can listen better that way," he went on tranquilly, paying no attention to her little gasp. "Well, all you have to do is to write the lady you're coming, and go. Never mind who she is—Mr. Stanley G. Fulton will find a way to meet her. Trust him for that! Then he'll call and meet you! The rest will be easy. There'll be a regular whirlwind courtship then—calls, dinners, theatres, candy, books, flowers! Then Mr. Stanley G. Fulton will propose marriage. You'll be immensely surprised, of course, but you'll accept. Then we'll get married," he finished with a deep sigh of satisfaction.

"Mr. Smith!" ejaculated Miss Maggie faintly.

"Say, can't you call me anything—" he began wrathfully, but interrupted himself. "However, it's better that you don't, after all. Because I've got to be 'Mr. Smith' as long as I stay here. But you wait till you meet Mr. Stanley G. Fulton in Chicago! Now, what's her name, and where does she live?"

Miss Maggie laughed in spite of herself, as she said severely: "Her name, indeed! I'm afraid Mr. Stanley G. Fulton is so in the habit of having his own way that he forgets he is still Mr. John Smith. However, there is an old school-mate," she acknowledged demurely.

"Of course there is! Now, write her at once, and tell her you're coming."

"But she—she may not be there."

"Then get her there. She's got to be there. And, listen. I think you'd better plan to go pretty soon after I go to South America. Then you can be there when Mr. Stanley G. Fulton arrives in Chicago and can write the news back here to Hillerton. Oh, they'll get it in the papers, in time, of course; but I think it had better come from you first. You see—the reappearance on this earth of Mr. Stanley G. Fulton is going to be of—of some interest to them, you know. There is Mrs. Hattie, for instance, who is counting on the rest of the money next November."

"Yes, I know, it will mean a good deal to them, of course. Still, I don't believe Hattie is really expecting the money. At any rate she hasn't said anything about it very lately—perhaps because she's been too busy bemoaning the pass the present money has brought them to."

"Yes, I know," frowned Mr. Smith, with a gloomy sigh. "That miserable money!"

"No-no—I didn't mean to bring that up," apologized Miss Maggie quickly, with an apprehensive glance into his face. "And it wasn't miserable money a bit! Besides, Hattie has—has learned her lesson, I'm sure, and she'll do altogether differently in the new home. But, Mr. Smith, am I never to—come back here? Can't we come back—ever?"

"Indeed we can—some time, by and by,

when all has blown over, and they've forgotten how Mr. Smith looks. We can come back then. Meanwhile, you can come alone—a very little. I shan't let you leave me very much. But I understand; you'll have to come to see your friends. Besides, there all those playgrounds for the babies and cleaner milk for the streets, and—"

"Cleaner milk for the streets, indeed!"

"Eh? What? Oh yes, it was the milk for the babies, wasn't it?" he teased. "Well, however that may be, you'll have to come back to superintend all those things you've been wanting to do so long. But—his face grew a little wistful—"you don't want to spend too much time here. You know—Chicago has a few babies that need cleaner milk."

"Yes, I know, I know!" Her face grew softly luminous as it had grown earlier in the afternoon.

"So you can bestow some of your charity there; and—"

"It isn't charity," she interrupted with suddenly flashing eyes. "Oh, how I hate that word—the way it's used, I mean. Of course, the real charity means love. Love, indeed! I suppose it was love that made John Daly to give one hundred dollars to the Pension Fund Fair—after he'd jewed it out of those poor girls behind his counters! And Mrs. Morse went around everywhere telling how kind dear Mr. Daly was to give so much to charity! Charity! Nobody wants charity—except a few lazy rascals like those beggars of Florida's! But we all want our rights. And if half the world gave the other half its rights there wouldn't be any charity, I believe."

"Dear, dear! What have we here? A rabid little Socialist?" Mr. Smith held up both hands in mock terror. "I shall be petitioning her for my bread and butter, yet!"

"Nonsense! But, honestly, Mr. Smith, when I think of all that money"—her eyes began to shine again—"and of what we can do with it, I—I just can't believe it's so!"

"But you aren't expecting that twenty millions are to right all the wrongs in the world, are you?" Mr. Smith's eyes were quizzical.

"No, oh, no; but we can help some that we know about. But it isn't that I just want to give, you know. We must get behind things—to the causes. We must—"

"We must make the Mr. Dalys pay more to their girls before they pay anything to pension funds, eh? laughed Mr. Smith, as Miss Maggie came to a breathless pause.

"Exactly!" nodded Miss Maggie earnestly. "Oh, can't you see what we can do—with that twenty million dollars?"

Mr. Smith, his gaze on Miss Maggie's flushed cheeks and shining eyes, smiled tenderly. Then with mock severity he frowned.

"I see—that I'm being married for my money—after all!" he scolded.

"Pooh!" sniffed Miss Maggie, so altogether bewitchingly that Mr. Smith gave her a rapturous kiss.

CHAPTER XXV

Exit Mr. John Smith

Early in July Mr. Smith took his departure from Hillerton. He made a farewell call upon each of the Blaisdell families, and thanked them heartily for all their kindness in assisting him with his Blaisdell book.

The Blaisdells, one and all, said they were very sorry to have him go. Miss Flora frankly wiped her eyes, and told Mr. Smith she could never, never thank him enough for what he had done for her. Mellicent, too, with shy eyes averted, told him she should never forget what he had done for her—and for Donald.

James and Flora and Frank—and even Jane!—said that they would like to have one of the Blaisdell books, when they were published, to hand down in the family. Flora took out her purse and said that she would pay for hers now; but Mr. Smith hastily, and with some evident embarrassment, refused the money, saying that he could not tell yet what the price of the book would be.

All the Blaisdells, except Frank, Fred, and Bessie, went to the station to see Mr. Smith off. They said they wanted to. They told him he was just like one of the family, anyway, and they declared they hoped he would come back soon. Frank telephoned him that he would have gone, too, if he had not had so much to do at the store.

Mr. Smith seemed pleased at all this attention—he seemed, indeed, quite touched; but he seemed also embarrassed—in fact, he seemed often embarrassed during those last few days at Hillerton.

Miss Maggie Duff did not go to the station to see Mr. Smith off. Miss Flora, on her way home, stopped at the Duff cottage and reproached Miss Maggie for the delinquency.

"Nonsense! Why should I go?" laughed Miss Maggie.

"Why shouldn't you?" retorted Miss Flora. "All the rest of us did, 'most."

"Well, that's all right. You're Blaisdells—but I'm not, you know."

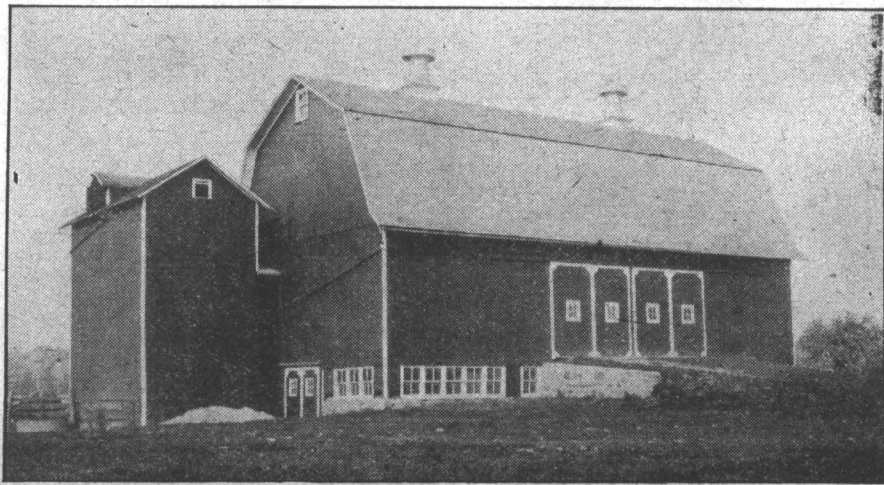
"You're just as good as one, Maggie Duff! Besides, hasn't that man boarded here for over a year, and paid you good money, too?"

"Why, y-yes, of course."

"Well, then, I don't think it would have hurt you to show him this last little attention. He'll think you don't like

OUR READERS' NEW BUILDINGS

Have you built any up-to-date farm buildings lately? If you have send us a picture of the new building and we will print it in this new department. It will show the M. B. F. readers what their distant neighbors are doing to change the scenery. And, incidentally, you may be able to help some farmer decide the type of house, or barn, or other buildings he desires to put up. He may like the appearance of your building and will want the plan of it. Kodak pictures are all right if the details show up well. Do not send the negative, just a good print.



BARN ON FARM OF W. D. PARMELEE, HOPKINS, MICHIGAN.

You readers will remember that in our April 26th issue we published a picture of the home of W. D. Parmelee and family, of Hopkins, and we said we would print a picture of their barn later. Well, here we have the barn. It cannot be classed as a new building as it was built eight years ago but it is so well painted that it looks new. Send in a view of YOUR new barn or house, or modern hog house or chicken house, to be published in this department.

him, or—are mad about some-thing, when all the rest of us went."

"Nonsense, Flora!"

"Well, then, if—Why, Maggie Duff, you're blushing!" she broke off, peering into Miss Maggie's face in a way that did not tend to lessen the unmistakable color that was creeping to her forehead. "You are blushing! I declare, if you are twenty years younger, and I didn't know better, I should say that—" She stopped abruptly, then plunged on, her countenance suddenly alight with a new idea. "Now I know why you didn't go to the station, Maggie Duff! That man proposed to you, and you refused him!" she triumphed.

"Flora!" gasped Miss Maggie, her face scarlet.

"He did, I know he did! Hattie always said it would be a match—from the very first, when he came here to your house."

"Flora!" gasped Maggie again, looking about her very much as if she were meditating flight.

"Well, she did—but I didn't believe it now I know. You refused him—now, didn't you?"

"Certainly not!" Miss Maggie caught her breath a little convulsively.

"Honest?"

"Flora! Stop this silly talk right now. I have answered you once. I shan't again."

"Hm-m." Miss Flora fell back in her chair. "Well, I suppose you didn't, then, if you say so. And I don't need to ask if you accepted him. You didn't of course, or you'd have been there to see him off. And he wouldn't have gone then anyway, probably. So he didn't ask you, I suppose. Well, I never did believe, like Hattie did, that—"

"Flora," interrupted Miss Maggie desperately, "will you stop talking in that absurd way? Listen, I did not care to go to the station to-day. I am very busy. I am going away next week. I am going to Chicago."

"To Chicago—you!" Miss Flora came erect in her chair.

"Yes, for a visit. I'm going to see my old classmate, Nellie Maynard—Mrs. Tyndall."

"Maggie!"

"What's the matter?"

"Why, n-nothing. It's lovely, of course, only—I—I'm so surprised! You never go anywhere."

"All the more reason why I should, then. It's time I did," smiled Miss Maggie. Miss Maggie was looking more at ease now.

"When are you going?"

"Next Wednesday. I heard from Nellie last night. She is expecting me then."

"How perfectly splendid! I'm so glad! And I do hope you can do it, and that it won't peter out at the last minute same's most of your good times to. Poor Maggie! And you've had such a hard life—and your boarder leaving, too! That'll make a lot of difference in your pocket-book, won't it? But, Maggie, you'll have to have some new clothes."

"Of course, I've been shopping this afternoon. I've got to have—oh, lots of things."

"Of course you have. And, Maggie,"—Miss Flora's face grew eager—"please, please won't you let me help you a little—about those clothes? And get some nice ones—some real nice ones, for once. You know how I'd love to! Please, Maggie, there's a good girl!"

"Thank you, no, dear," refused Miss Maggie, shaking her head with a smile. "But I appreciate your kindness just the same indeed, I do!"

"If you wouldn't be so horrid proud," pouted Miss Flora.

But Miss Maggie stopped her with a gesture.

"No, no,—listen! I—I have something to tell you. I was going to tell you soon, anyway, and I'll tell it now. I have money, dear,—lots of it now."

"You have money!"

"Yes. Father's Cousin George died two months ago."

"The rich one, in Alaska?"

"Yes; and to father's daughter he left—fifty thousand dollars."

"Mag-gie!"

"And I never even saw him! But he loved father, you know, years ago, and father loved him."

"But had you ever heard from him,—late years?"

"Not much. Father was very angry because he went to Alaska in the first place, you know, and they haven't ever written very often."

"Fifty thousand! And you've got it now?"

"Not yet—all of it. They sent me a thousand—just for pin money, they said. The lawyer's written several times, and he's been here once. I believe it's all to come next month."

"Oh, I'm so glad, Maggie," breathed Flora. "I'm so glad! I don't know of anybody I'd rather see take a little comfort in life than you!"

At the door, fifteen minutes later, Miss Flora said again how glad she was; but she added wistfully:—

"I'm sure I don't know, though, what I'm going to do all summer without you. Just think how lonesome we'll be—you gone to Chicago, Hattie and Jim and all their family moved to Plainville, and even Mr. Smith gone, too! And I think we're going to miss Mr. Smith a whole lot, too. He was a real nice man. Don't you think so, Maggie?"

"Indeed, I do think he was a very nice man!" declared Miss Maggie. "Now, Flora, I shall want you to go shopping with me lots. Can you?"

And Miss Flora, eagerly entering into Miss Maggie's discussion of frills and flounces, failed to notice that Miss Maggie had dropped the subject of Mr. Smith somewhat hastily.

Hillerton had much to talk about during those summer days. Mr. Smith's going had created a mild discussion—the "ancestor feller" was well known and well liked in the town. But even his departure did not arouse the interest that was bestowed upon the removal of the James Blaisdells to Plainville; and this, in turn, did not cause so great an excitement as did the news that Miss Maggie Duff had inherited fifty thousand dollars and had gone to Chicago to spend it. And the fact that nearly all who heard this promptly declared that they hoped she would spend a good share of it—in Chicago, or elsewhere—on herself, showed pretty well just where Miss Maggie Duff stood in the hearts of Hillerton.

It was early in September that Miss Flora had the letter from Miss Maggie. Not but that she had received letters from Miss Maggie before, but that the contents of this one made it at once, to all the Blaisdells, "the letter."

Miss Flora began to read it, gave a little cry, and sprang to her feet. Standing, her breath suspended, she finished it. Five minutes later, gloves half on and hat askew, she was hurrying across the common to her brother Frank's home.

"Jane, Jane," she panted, as soon as she found her sister-in-law. "I've had a letter from Maggie. Mr. Stanley G. Fulton has come back. He's come back!"

"Come back! Alive, you mean? Oh, my goodness gracious! What'll Hattie do? She's just been living on having that money. And us, with all we've lost, too! But, then, maybe we wouldn't have got it, anyway. My stars! And Maggie wrote you? Where's the letter?"

"There! And I never thought to bring it," ejaculated Miss Flora vexedly. "But, never mind! I can tell you all she said. She didn't write much. She said it would be in all the Eastern papers right away, of course, but she wanted to tell us first, so we wouldn't be so surprised. He's just come. Walked into his lawyer's office without a telegram, or anything. Said he didn't want any fuss made. Mr. Tyndall brought home the news that night in an 'Extra'; but that's all it told—just that Mr. Stanley G. Fulton, the multi-millionaire who disappeared nearly two years ago on an exploring trip to South America, had come back alive and well. Then it told all about the two letters he left, and the money he left to us, and all that, Maggie said; and it talked a lot about how lucky it was that he got back just in time before the other letter had to be opened next November. But it didn't say any more about his trip, or anything. The mornings paper will have more, Maggie said, probably."

"Yes, of course, of course," nodded Jane, rolling the corner of her apron nervously. (Since the forty-thousand-dollar loss Jane had gone back to her old habit of wearing two aprons.) "Where do you suppose he's been all this time? Was he lost or just exploring?"

"Maggie said it wasn't known—that the paper didn't say. It was an 'Extra' anyway, and just got in the bare news of his return. But we'll know, of course. The papers here will tell us. Besides, Maggie'll write again about it, I'm sure. Poor Maggie! I'm so glad she's having such a good time!"

"Yes, of course, of course," nodded Jane again nervously. "Say, Flora, I wonder—do you suppose we'll ever hear from him? He left us all that money—he knows that, of course. He can't ask for it back—the lawyer said he couldn't do that! Don't you remember? But, I wonder—do you suppose we ought to write him and—thank him?"

"Oh, mercy!" exclaimed Miss Flora, aghast. "Mercy me, Jane! I'd be scared to death to do such a thing as that. Oh, you don't think we've got to do that?"

Miss Flora had grown actually pale.

Jane frowned.

"I don't know. We'd want to do what was right and proper, of course. But I don't see—" She paused helplessly.

Miss Flora gave a sudden hysterical little laugh.

"Well, I don't see how we're going to find out what's proper, in this case," she giggled. "We can't write to a magazine, same as I did when I wanted to know how to answer invitations and fix my knives and forks on the table. We can't write to them, 'cause nothing like this ever happened before, and they wouldn't know what to say. How'd we look writing, 'Please, dear Editor, when a man wills you a hundred thousand dollars and then comes to life again, is it proper or not proper to write and thank him?' They'd think we was crazy, and they'd have reason to! For my part, I—"

The telephone bell rang sharply, and Jane rose to answer it. She was gone some time. When she came back she was even more excited.

"It was Frank. He's heard it. It was in the papers to-night."

"Did it tell anything more?"

"Not much, I guess. Still, there was some. He's going to bring it home. It's most supper-time. Why don't you wait?" she questioned, as Miss Flora got hastily to her feet.

Miss Flora shook her head.

"I can't. I left everything just as it was and ran, when I got the letter. I'll get a paper myself on the way home."

(Continued on page 17.)

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

THE KILLER-CROSSING MUST GO!

SINCE returning from Europe this summer we have been giving some thought and study to the problem of railroad crossing accidents in the United States, and we are wondering how many of our readers know that in all of England and practically every nation on the continent the public is protected at the highway crossing of the railroad in such a manner that accidents are practically unknown.

When Prof. Frank Spragg and his wife and son were thus killed almost within sight of their home at Lansing and we lost one of our most promising seed experts, it focused our attention on the ways and means of preventing such a calamity and aroused our indignation in almost equal proportion to our sympathy.

There is no excuse for grade crossing accidents!

Railways executives agree with us in this statement, but they place the blame entirely on the motorist who will not "Stop, Look and Listen" at every railroad crossing which he meets in his travels day or night.

Yet we can take these men to any number of crossings in Michigan where it is impossible, without getting out of the automobile and walking to the center of the track, to tell whether or not a train is approaching, and we are familiar with an accident where a careful motorist did this very thing and yet there was a curve at the point so that although he had looked carefully in each direction and could see no train approaching, by the time he had climbed back into his automobile and driven to the center of the tracks a swift passenger train was upon him.

In European countries it is common for the railroad to provide a small piece of ground at the intersection which is occupied by a section hand and it is the duty of the wife in the family or an older person to lower the gate preceding the approach of the train. Evidently they are advised well in advance because we recollect very clearly sitting in the blistering sun for fully ten minutes this summer waiting for an approaching train which crossed the road that lead to Belleau Woods.

Minor highways which are seldom used for travel are protected by gates which are continuously closed so that the traveler, whether by foot or conveyance, must get out, open the gate, and is forced by state law to close the gate before passing on, and the penalties for not so doing are we understand, very stringent.

Grade crossings on main traveled highways where the traffic is heavy should be protected by separations as soon as possible. There is no excuse for grade crossings on the principal paved state highways in the State of Michigan, and the state and county could well afford to meet the railroads half way in making these separations possible at every strategic point.

In some recent propaganda which has come to our desk it is pointed out that the average grade crossing costs from sixty to eighty thousand dollars and that there are 256,000 grade crossings in the United States, which, to change, would, therefore, entail an expense of \$15,360,000,000. We wonder if the one who prepared these figures and sent them out to mislead the public could face a beloved wife, child, or parent mangled in a crossing accident because the necessary pre-

cautions had not been made, the only excuse being the cost thereof?

We do not anticipate that every grade crossing in the United States can be made a complete grade separation, nor is there any necessity for it. We do not believe that more than one per cent of the grade crossings in Michigan can boast of "killings" to their credit, but it is these comparative few dangerous crossings where one or more people have already been injured to which we direct the immediate attention of the farm organizations, automobile clubs, and all interested in safety for the public.

There is no use trying to hide behind the shield of public carelessness; certainly it is the duty of the government to protect the lives and property of its citizens, and if "safety" is to be spelled with a dollar sign we might as well go back to the days of the despotic monarchs, to whom the lives of their subjects were only as so much fodder!

THE FARM CENSUS

WITHIN the next few weeks the rural mail carrier will hand you an envelope from the Department of Commerce which will advise you of a census in agriculture for 1925 to be taken as of January first, and doubtless you will wonder what it is all about.

You may recall that Congress provided that an agricultural census be taken between the period of the ten year national census and it is expected that the labor of from fifteen to twenty thousand enumerators will be necessary to collect this information from the individual farmers all over the United States.

The Department of Commerce has adopted an excellent idea in sending a sample of the census returns to each individual farmer so that he may

THEY SHALL NOT PASS—
UNGUARDED!

The dangerous railway crossing where lives are being snuffed out every day for want of protection to the public must go!

No European nation tolerates it and over there crossing accidents are unknown.

We call for the support of farm papers, farm organizations, automobile clubs and the great majority of our citizens whose wives and families must be protected at any cost, to rally to a movement for adequate railway crossing protection. WE WANT PICTURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF "KILLER CROSSINGS" HERE IN MICHIGAN! Help us locate them and we will help you get them protected.

take the time necessary to answer all the questions and have them ready for the enumerator when he calls.

The enumerator will only ask questions that are placed on his own blanks so you can keep the original copy which has been sent you from Washington for your own files.

When it is considered that five million of these questionnaires will be mailed out to individual farmers you will get some idea of the amount of labor involved in collecting this information. The collected information will be of value to all interested in agriculture in America, which includes each individual farmer.

We hope every BUSINESS FARMER reader will be ready with the information required on the sample blank which is sent him from Washington when the enumerator for his district comes to his front door.

"BUILD—REPAIR—RE-ROOF NOW"

DURING early fall comes a period when the good business farmer will take an inventory of the condition of his buildings, because, preceding the coming of early fall rains, it behooves him to make preparations for winter.

If there is a leak in the roof of the house, barns or other buildings, now is the time to repair them. If there are odd jobs outside, now is the time to get the work out of the way.

The job that is put off adds something to its own cost of doing it later. Old fence posts for instance, rot away, letting stock into a field of growing grain where the destruction caused by the animal in one night, would cost many times what rebuilding the fence would.

Sometimes it does us good to be jarred into doing something by a suggestion from the outside, and this is our reason for appealing to your better judgment to "Build—Repair—Re-Roof Now!"

MAGELLANS OF THE AIR

WE hope every good citizen of Michigan got the same thrill of pride in accomplishment which came with the news that one of the pilots who had successfully made the first trip by air around the world in an American army plane was Lieut. Leigh Wade of Cassopolis, Michigan, a farmer boy.

We knew that it would take American ingenuity, resourcefulness, and pluck to make the first circle of the world by air, and it does not surprise us that four of the seven men who flew around the world were farmer boys from different parts of the United States.

It takes a mixture of red blood and vitality with the resourcefulness which just naturally comes to a farm boy to accomplish the extraordinary things in our modern life.

The boy raised in the city does not have to cope with the necessity of making for himself the tools or toys with which he works or plays, and so it is little wonder that the real achievements in science, experiment, and discovery can largely be traced to boys and girls who came from the farms of America.

Michigan feels the same thrill of pride over the accomplishment of this illustrious farmer boy that his parents and sisters must feel today. We hope the plane he flew around the world can be exhibited at the larger fairs in Michigan next year, and we offer this as a suggestion to the army service.

Lieut. Wade, we are proud to call you a native son!

BOOTLEG BONDS

A TAX-FREE bond is a bootleg bond in that the profit to its owner, through escaping all taxes, fails to pay its just share toward government, just as the profits from bootleg whisky fail to pay their share of government expense.

The tax-free bond is legal, however, while bootleg liquor is not, but in both instances the government loses revenue from the profits in the transaction.

Simple justice demands that our laws be changed so that the profits from future issues of public bonds may be taxed. They would always command a lower interest rate than private bonds on account of their greater security.

Why permit the profits from this class of securities to remain on a bootleg basis—that is, with no return to the government, which necessitates other taxpayers carrying a double burden to maintain the cost of government?

EXTENDING USE OF SILVER

PROFESSOR Irving Fisher, Yale University international economist, says that gold is no longer a stable standard of value, and that its purchasing power should be stabilized to prevent evils of inflation or deflation by larger use of silver all over the world.

The treasury has embarked upon a campaign to restore the silver dollar to general circulation. An initial step was taken when one of the coins was placed in the pay envelope of each of 5,000 Treasury employees. Similar action will be suggested to other government departments. Paper has been supplanting silver dollars, but upkeep of paper money costs the government around 3 per cent of its total face value, while maintenance of silver dollars costs practically nothing.

WHEN FRIENDS MEAN MOST

AT no time in life does the significance of our friends become so apparent as during a bereavement, when we are fairly staggering from the weight of the blow.

How much do the words and messages of cheer from our friends then revive and sustain us!

Among the most appreciated was a note from Anne Campbell, known to most of our readers as the "Detroit News Poet" and who is heard very often over the radio from WWJ, it read:

"What can I say? I can only offer you my hand in sympathy, and hope that the God that made your father the fine man he was, will comfort you and sustain you until time heals you.

I enclose a little poem, which will be published in the Detroit News under the title "In Memory", and which you are welcome to publish also, if you would like to."

IN MEMORY OF GRANT SLOCUM

By Anne Campbell

HE is not dead, this man we love so well.
He's just gone home a little while before.
Here is the room where he was wont to dwell—
The cheery fire, the friendly open door.
So often has he held it so, flung wide,
With hands outstretched and kindly face aglow,
We like to think he'll welcome us inside
The gates of home, when it's our turn to go.
He loved the earth, and all the common things—
The little farms, where lamps shine out at night;
The rest and peace each hush of evening brings,
Spring orchards and plain folks, and lantern light.
His feet the ways of right have ever tread,
It is not strange his pathway led to God!

PUBLISHER'S DESK

A NEW SCHEME TO DECEIVE

If you received a letter, as did one of our readers, from the Empire Service Company, 106 East 18th street, New York, asking you to send the address of a person for whom they had a "lost package", whom they "were informed you knew", what would you do?

If you were a member of the Business Farmer's Service and Protective Bureau and read the publisher's desk, you might send it in to us as this lady did, but if you were entirely "on your own", you might end up with several dollars out of your pocket, in fact as many as they might get before you woke up to the crooked scheme they were apparently trying to work.

We have had our representative in New York try to locate this company and he reports that not only are they not listed in the telephone book, but there is no such address as "106 East 18th Street."

So just who they were who organized this "lost package" scheme and just how they intended to work it will have to remain a mystery unless some reader who has been victimized will tell us about it, on our promise not to divulge their names.

In the meantime we are turning the correspondence over to the post-office inspectors at New York and will report in these columns in a later issue if they are any more successful than we in locating this concern.

By the way, they must have been doing a rushing business in lost packages as the number of the one referred to, by our reader is "227,561".

POOR TIME TO BUY NEW AUTO STOCKS

IN reply to a request for information regarding a new automobile manufacturing company, being refinanced in Detroit, the stock for which is being "peddled" in some farming sections in Michigan, a well-posted member of the Detroit stock exchange says:

"The Motors Co. is now conducting a campaign to sell more stock and we personally can see only failure for the smaller stockholders of the company. They are manufacturing an eight cylinder motor with some kind of a trick valve arrangement that has never proven success, and with Columbus, Liberty and several other of the smaller motor companies going out of business we believe it is hardly time to purchase small motor stocks.

On the contrary we believe that your correspondent would be further ahead if he could sell the stock for what he can get for it regardless of what he paid and take its loss. We might add that inasmuch as the to sell additional stock, during the campaign there would probably be some market for the same."

RETOUCHING PHOTOGRAPHS

THE Artcraft Studios, of 3900 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois, appear to be doing an honest business. However, the subject they teach is not one that would furnish ready employment to persons in rural districts or small country villages.

As a rule a small town photographer is somewhat of a retoucher himself, and can do the work well enough to "get by" so he would not

be inclined to send any of his work out to have an expensive job done.

I do not question but what the course given by these studios is good, and if you are going to work in a photographer's gallery would prove of great value. But living where you do, I would not advise you to take up this course.

WARREN McRAE AGAIN

We have just had a little experience with a farm agency that had an ad in our paper. They claim they had buyers for Michigan farms, so we thought we would let them take a chance on buying ours if it suited them but now they want \$10 in advance for listing our farm which does not look very good to us, as it may be another \$10 fake, just to pay \$10 and may never see a buyer. Will enclose some of the last letters which they have sent us. At last they cut it down to \$5 if we would send it right away, within the next few days. Could you tell us if this land agency is reliable or not? Am enclosing a listing agreement.—A Reader of the M. B. F.

WE are a little surprised to find that you have not been reading the numerous items we have been publishing regarding the Warren McRae Farm Agency. We would not advise you, or any of our readers to list a farm with this agency until they supplied you with the complete name and address of two or more farmers in this state who have sold farms through this agency. THE BUSINESS FARMER for some time, tried to secure a list of farmers in Michigan who have sold their farms through Mr. McRae's Agency, but to date he has ignored our requests.

The letters you received are about the same type as received by other subscribers of THE BUSINESS FARMER, namely: that if the subscriber did not respond to the \$10 listing fee, a special offer was made, of \$5.00. And as we understand it, the price was reduced even lower to encourage some of our readers to list their farms with Mr. McRae.

If you desire to dispose of your farm, we would advise that you place it in the hands of your local real estate men with whom you are acquainted, or place it in the hands of some reliable real estate agency that has branches in other states. But, in all events, be skeptical of any firm or agency that asks you a fee for listing your farm for sale, and be amply sure that they are thoroughly reliable before making any payments. You know "One bird in the hand is worth two in a bush," and you might better keep your money than give it to some stranger, about whom you know nothing.

BUYING RADIO STOCK

NO matter how honorable a man's business may be, there are always fakirs in the same business, and this is especially true in a business that is making a phenomenal growth though sudden popularity with the public. One business that has perhaps gained more popularity within the last year or two than any other, is radio, and new companies for the manufacture of receiving sets are springing up all over the country, and people are being solicited by stock salesmen continuously.

There is no question but what radio is a wonderful invention and it will not be many years before practically every family will have a receiving set in their home. In spite of the fact that radio is very popular I would not invest in the stock of any new company without knowing as to the reliability of every official in it, and would study the proposition very carefully before I would invest one cent. If I wanted to invest in radio stock I certainly would put my money into some company that was well established, and let the other fellow do the experimenting with the new company. We question very much whether a new company can come into the field at the present time and make much money for quite a long period, due to the constant changes that are being made in radio sets.

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The Collection Box

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In every case we will do our best to make a satisfactory settlement or force action, for which no charge for our services will ever be made, providing:

1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
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THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Report ending September 26, 1924

Total number claims filed..... 2542

Amount involved..... \$25,028.69

Total number claims settled..... 2085

Amount Secured..... \$23,159.38

MY EVENING PRAYER

If I have wounded any soul today,
If I have caused one foot to go astray,
If I have walked in my own willful
way—
Good Lord forgive!

If I have uttered idle words or vain,
If I have turned aside from want or pain,
Lest I myself should suffer through the
strain—
Good Lord forgive!

If I have craved for joys that are not
mine,
If I have let my wayward heart repine,
Dwelling on things of earth, not things
divine—
Good Lord forgive!

If I have been perverse, or hard, or cold,
If I have longed for shelter in the fold
When Thou hast given me some part to
hold—
Good Lord forgive!

Forgive the sins I have confessed to thee,
Forgive the secret sins I do not see.
That which I know not, Father, teach
Thou me—
Help me to live.

—Selected.

JEALOUSY IN CHILDREN

PROBABLY the commonest human failing is jealousy. Every one has some of it, and every one hates it in himself and other people. The rarest person in the world and the one whom every one likes is the person who is most free from it. There are plenty of people to whom we can tell our troubles. But if you will stop to think, there are very few (except our mothers) to whom we can without self-consciousness tell our achievements and our good fortunes.

You are wise if you brag only to the people who are not your competitors in your own line, if you want genuine congratulations. Not every one is so transparent as the great tenor who had a tremendous popularity with the basses, contraltos and sopranos who sang with him. He was unfailingly kind to them all. Other tenors, however, told a different story. Most of us have the same emotions as he, carefully as we have learned to cover them up.

It is not so strange that children show a perfectly frank and unashamed jealousy, and that as they grow older and cleverer you can still see the green-eyed motive for many of their otherwise inexplicable naughtinesses. Jealousy, after all, is an offshoot, a by-product of that inevitable and useful instinct to keep the personality strong and alive and dominant. Every child of spirit will give you a merry chase to train his jealousy into a trait possible to live with.

They say that the things you mind the most in yourself are the things you most viciously attack in your children. If that is true, all parents have a difficult task to turn this particular vice into a virtue. I suppose you could analyze all ambitions into various forms of jealousy. It is a difficult problem, but once recognized, like all others, it is less hard to meet. One curious thing is that when by questioning you have helped the child to understand the underlying meanness, he is relieved and acts almost grateful to you.

COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS

DID you ever stop to think how much time the most of us spend in bemoaning our fate and holding up our troubles and problems to the sympathetic gaze of our families and our friends, instead of seeking each day the many blessings which fall to the lot of every one of us, for which we can offer very real thanks?

All along the road of life, day by day, are scattered innumerable blessings, some of them so familiar to us that we do not always count them as such. And yet, if we but stop to realize that each and every one of these often commonplace gifts of daily life are indeed blessings, how much easier our path and how much more of happiness we can bring to others as well as to ourselves.

First and foremost comes the blessing of health and strength. Our physical well-being we take so much for granted that it is not until we fall sick or have some big physical handicap to overcome that we begin to realize that a well body is more to be valued than wealth or worldly possessions. Then we appreciate that perfection of physical-mechan-



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Have you a radio in your home? If you haven't are you going to get one before the winter weather begins? We have one in our home and we would be lost if it was taken out. It is true that the original cost of a good receiving set, one that all the family can enjoy at once, is fairly high but if you install one this fall, and use it all winter, next spring you will declare it has paid for itself. Life on the farm can be made much more enjoyable and during the long winter evenings you can listen to the latest news, a good lecture or a sermon, have a front seat at an opera or other musical concert, or you can bring to your home some of the best dance music orchestras of the land or you can have the music of the old time dance, and all the time you can sit by your warm fire and let the wind howl outside and the snow pile up. The radio brings the world to you. This sounds as if I were writing an advertisement for the manufacturers of radio receiving sets but I am not. I know what you are missing while many of you do not. It will help keep John and Mary on the farm with you, too.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

Address letters: Mrs. Annie Taylor, care The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

ism which permits us to undertake our household duties and successfully perform the sometimes hard and difficult tasks that come our way.

Can we not also count as a rich blessing the loving hearts that surround us in our home—or, if we are not the happy possessors of a family—in the hearts of our friends and those near and dear to us? And not always our most intimate friends, but sometimes those who seem to stand aloof in times of stress are often the first to come forward with sympathy and understanding.

Another blessing that comes to us in disguise is the blessing of hard work and daily drudgery. The endless routine of household tasks that oftentimes seem so irksome and so difficult—all are stepping stones to the development of character and real greatness of spirit in us. In time of trouble, who of us has not realized that the commonplace household duties are the means by which the mind and body are kept healthily employed. Those very duties of daily life keep use from useless grieving and help us to weather the troubled seas of pain and regret.

The world is a beautiful place. Do we ever stop to realize this as a real factor in our every day existence? Look out of your windows. At every season of the year in every country nature has something wonderful to offer you. Especially to those of us who live in the country is this a very real truth. The eye of the appreciative beholder will thrill to the beauty of nature and count as a blessing the glories of every changing season.

Count your blessings, name them one by one, and life will assume a brighter, happier aspect for you and

for those who travel the road with you.—Kathleen M. Strange.

(Editor's Note:—I am indebted to the Nor'West Farmer for the above article.)

KEEP YOUR EYES WELL

A FEW years ago the following recommendations were passed by an oculist's convention. The rules are good, and any person who has his own best health and welfare at heart would do well to heed them.

Your eyes are worth more to you than any book.

Your safety and your success in life depend on your eyes. Therefore take care of them.

Always hold your head up when you read.

Hold your book fourteen inches from your face.

Be sure that the light is clear and good. Never read in a bad light.

Never read with the sun shining directly on your book.

Never face the light in reading. Let the light come from behind or over the left shoulder.

Avoid books or papers printed indistinctly or in small type.

Rest your eyes by looking away from the book every few minutes.

Cleanse your eyes night and morning.

In conclusion keep your eyes well as you grow old and you will not feel old. Remember that proper glasses obtained from a capable oculist will lengthen your usefulness in this world, and keep you feeling contented with life. Remember that few, if any, eye diseases come from themselves. There is always a cause for everything. Therefore, find the cause. Do not neglect to have your health overhauled by a competent general

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

DURING the next few weeks more mothers and fathers, living in rural communities, are going to see the insides of schoolhouses than have seen them for many months. This is because 1924 is a presidential election year and many political meetings will be held in schoolhouses.

While you are there, mothers and fathers, look around and see if these schoolrooms are fit places for your children to spend the best part of five days out of seven. Windows should be on one side of the room and the amount of glass area should be from one-fourth to one-fifth of the floor area; they should be capable of being lowered from the top and raised from the bottom and should have adjustable shades. If there is an unjacketed stove in the center of the room an equal distribution of heat for all parts of the room is impossible. This difficulty can be overcome by placing in a corner a jacketed stove with a fresh air intake and a foul air outlet. Is there an open water pail and common dipper? This is condemned by intelligent public opinion, and prohibited by law in many States. Are the seats of one size or non-adjustable? If so your little five year old girls sit all day with their feet dangling and your big over-grown fourteen year old boys are stuffed into seats several sizes too small. Inspect the toilets and see whether they are an insult to decency and a menace to health.

It is most fitting that the people should gather in their own buildings—the public schoolhouses—to hear reasons why they should or should not vote for this or that party, candidate or referendum measure. It is real community civics. Out of it come a more intelligent electorate. One of its important by-products may be a revived interest in schoolrooms and their equipment.

physician whenever your eyesight grows steadily or suddenly dim. If you have to change your glasses frequently for stronger ones, there is a great probability that something serious is the matter.

Personal Column

Sugar Cure Meat.—Can you send me a recipe on how to sugar cure meat? We want to do our own butchering this winter.—Mrs. H. M., Petersburg, Mich.
—The only recipe that I can find is that given by O. Powell in her "Successful Canning and Preserving." It is as follows.—

"Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon."—For up-to-date 'sugar-cured' breakfast bacon, take pieces one inch to one and one-half inches in thickness, six to eight inches wide, and fifteen to eighteen inches long, and treat with salt, sugar and saltpetre mixture of fifteen to twenty-two days, unless strips are heavier. To every 100 pounds of meat weigh out eight pounds of salt, two pounds of granulated white sugar, and two ounces of saltpetre, mix thoroughly, dampen the top side (not skin side) lightly with water by using a whisk broom dipped in water, then rub the mixture into the top side, and edges and the ends. Sprinkle bottom of box with the mixture, lay in the piece that is rubbed, skin down, and sprinkle with salt mixture, giving a light coating on top, then another, and so on. Every seven days from the day packed, overhaul all, rub each piece again, and resalt with the same mixture lightly. The bacon that is one inch thick should remain in mixture fifteen days. The bacon that is one and one-half inches thick should remain in mixture twenty-two days. Heavier bacon may require longer time. Then take out, wash thoroughly, hang in smoke-house twenty-four hours to drain, and smoke to a light chestnut color. This recipe should not be used where the meat must be kept in a warm and dry place, as the preservatives will not penetrate easily and uniformly."—Jean Krueger, Dean of Home Economics, M. A. C.

Cooking Fish.—How can fish be cooked so that the bones are ready to eat?—R. B.

—Pressure cooking, which gives a very high temperature and which is used in the canning of fish, seems to soften the smaller bones, altho the larger ones are still hard.

The addition of dilute acid will dissolve the mineral matter in bone as the mineral matter gives bones their hardness, this method should soften the bones so they could be eaten.—Osee Hughes, Associate Professor, Home Economics, M. A. C.

Wants Recipes.—I am a Reader of the BUSINESS FARMER and enjoy reading it very much. I would like to ask some of the sisters of the BUSINESS FARMER for a recipe for the old fashion ginger bread and corn loaf and would be glad to send any recipe I have.—Mrs. W. H. D., Grass Lake, Michigan.

—if you are well bred!

Table Details All Should Know.—Separate vegetable and butter dishes are not objectionable on the home table, for all they are not fashionable at formal dinners.

There can be no second helping at a formal dinner save when offered by the hostess.

What has been spilled or dropped—food or liquid—is best passed over as quickly as possible with a brief apology. What has been broken—glass or china—cannot be so dismissed, if valuable. In that case the cup or glass which has fallen a victim to circumstances, is duplicated, if possible, and sent to the hostess with a note of regret.

The finger-bowl is not a wash-basin, though those who know no better often confuse the two. The extent to which tradition has influenced table etiquette at European courts is shown by a rather disgusting finger-bowl observance recorded by the late Theodore Roosevelt. When he dined in the palace of Schonbrunn as the guest of the Emperor Franz Josef, finger bowls in which stood glasses half-filled with water were served at the conclusion of the meal. To Mr. Roosevelt's surprise, the emperor and the illustrious company, comprising the socially elect of the land, each took a mouthful of water, rinsed their mouth and spat back the water into the bowl held ready by the servant. This practice, most repulsive to our ideas of modern good breeding, had travelled from socially more primitive times as a detail of the rigid "Spanish etiquette" taken over by the Austrian Hapsburgs from the Hapsburg kings of Spain. In the United States the glass bowl, half-filled with tepid water, is served at the conclusion of the meal on a plate, and only the fingertips of each hand—one at a time—should be lightly dipped in the bowl.

When nuts are served cracked (not shelled, as for instance, salted almonds or peanuts) remember that the plate is the natural boundary of the shell fragments; they should not be scattered on the cloth.

Menu for September 28th

Cream of Barley Soup
 *Shepherd's Pie
 Broiled Tomatoes
 Cucumber Salad with Red Peppers
 Wine Jelly
 Coffee
 *Shepherd's Pie.—Chop 1 pound cooked meat, mix in 2 tablespoon breadcrumbs, 1 chopped onion, 1 tablespoon chopper parsley, 1 cup gravy, salt and pepper to taste, 2 tablespoons fat, half teaspoon powdered herbs, half teaspoon tomato catsup. Turn into fireproof dish and cover with thick layer seasoned mashed potatoes. Brush over with beaten egg and dot with pieces of fat. Bake 20 minutes.

RECIPES

Apple Fritters.—1½ cupfuls flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, ¼ teaspoonful salt, 1 egg, 1 tablespoonful melted fat, ¾ cupful milk, 3 apples cut in quarter inch slices, 3 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 lemon. Peel, core and slice apples, then sprinkle 2 tablespoonfuls sugar and strained juice of the lemon over them. Sift flour, baking powder, sugar, and salt into bowl, add milk to well beaten egg and stir liquid gradually into dry materials, beating thoroughly, then add fat. Cover apple slices with batter and drop them into plenty of fat heated so that small bread-crumbs browns in sixty seconds. Fry for four or five minutes. Drain and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Any other fruit may be substituted for apples or a combination of fruits makes a delicious fritter. Sufficient for twelve fritters.

Graham Cake.—½ cup butter, ¾ cup of milk, 1 cup sugar. Method: Cream the butter, add sugar and milk gradually, three eggs beaten separately, 1½ cups of graham crackers, rolled fine, 1½ teaspoons of baking powder, 1 cup sifted flour.
 Filling.—1 tablespoon melted butter,

cup powdered sugar, 1 teaspoon vanilla if too thick add a little cream. Bake in layers.—Alma Becker.

Chicken a la Tartare.—1 young chicken, 1 egg, ¼ cupful fat, breadcrumbs, salt and pepper to taste, mixed pickles, Tartare Sauce. Singe, empty, and split the chicken in half; take breastbone out and sprinkle salt and pepper over. Melt ½ cupful fat in frying pan and fry chicken half hour, turning it now and then. Remove from pan and place two dishes with heavy weight on top, till it is nearly cold. Then dip in egg beaten up, and roll in breadcrumbs. Melt remaining fat, then sprinkle it all over chicken; roll in breadcrumbs once more. Fry in hot fat to golden color. Serve at once with a garnish of chopped pickles, and tartare sauce.

Corn Muffins.—Take 1½ cups of flour and ½ cup of corn meal, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder and mix thoroughly. Beat 2 eggs very light, then add 1 cup milk and a piece of butter size of an egg. Beat well and bake twenty-five minutes.—Alma Becker.

Mixed Pickles.—1 gallon sliced cucumbers, not peeled, 1 medium sized onion, sliced, put together and let stand in salt water 3 hours, then drain. To every quart of pickle add: 1 cup brown sugar, 12 whole cloves, 1 tablespoon white mustard seed, a pinch turmeric powder, cover with vinegar, cook until tender and seal. Mrs. O. A. K., Gobles, Michigan.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

The righteous giveth and spareth not. Prov. 21:26. All things are yours. 1 Cor. 3:21.

Just as the sunbeam draws forth from the sun its light and warmth, so does the child of God (the divine ray) draw forth from the divine nature all that is needful.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

4851-4897. A Stylish Street Suit.—Two attractive models combine to make this Suit. Coat Pattern 4851 and Skirt Pattern 4897. Plaid suiting was used in this instance. One could use Camel's hair, Tweed, Velours or Kasha. The Coat is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The Skirt is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. To make the Suit for a medium size, will require 6½ yards of 40 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1½ yard.

4865 A Practical "Day" Dress.—This is a good model for business, shopping or traveling. It may be worn under a coat or cape, and is suitable for wash or wool fabrics. The sleeve may be short, or in wrist length. The collar is convertible. In brown, crepe or linen, with pipings of white or green, this design is very pleasing. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1½ yard. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4½ yards of 40 inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 3½ yards is required.

4867. A Good Model for Mature Figures.—Printed cotton, crepe, silk alpaca, satin or kasha could be used for this design. It has straight lines, but added fulness is supplied by plait sections at each side on the fronts. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5½ yards of 40 inch material. For collar, vestee and cuffs of contrasting material ¾ yard is required. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 2½ yards.

4861. A Comfortable "Sleeping" Garment.—Crepe, madras, batiste, long cloth, crepe de chine, or silk, and also outing flannel are suitable materials for this design. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5½ yards of 36 inch material.

4858. A "Jaunty" Model.—This style is excellent for fur and pile fabrics, as well as for broad cloth, twill, polo cloth, velours and other cloakings. The vest may be omitted. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3½ yards of 40 inch material. For facing, pockets and cuffs of contrasting material 1 yard 40 inches wide is required. The vest of contrasting material requires ¾ yard cut crosswise.

4877. A Popular Coat Style.—Velours, striped and other novelty cloakings, polo cloth and bolivia may be used for this design. The Pattern provides two styles of collar, the scarf collar and the choker collar. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 3½ yards of 40 inch material. For cuffs and scarf collar of contrasting material 1 yard 40 inches wide or ½ yard 54 inches wide, will be required, cut crosswise.

4852. A Comfortable Top Garment for the Small Girl.—Serge, jersey, velours, velvet, also taffeta, twill and broad cloth are good for this model. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6 year size requires 2 yards of 40 inch material.

4853. A Pleasing Play Suit.—Comfortable and very practical is the model here portrayed. It may be finished with the sleeves in wrist length or short as in the back view. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material.

ALL PATTERNS 12c EACH—
 3 FOR 30c POSTPAID

Order from this or former issues of The Business Farmer, giving number and sign your name and address plainly.

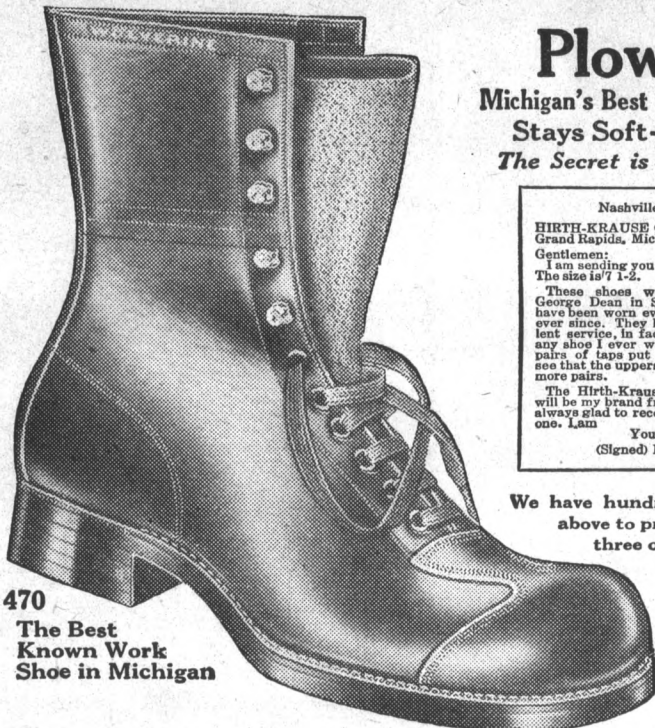
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Address all orders for patterns to Pattern Department

THE BUSINESS FARMER
 Mt. Clemens, Mich.



ROUGE REX
 The 1000 Mile Shoe
 CORDOVAN HORSE-HIDE



Plow Boy
 Michigan's Best Known Work Shoe
 Stays Soft—Wet or Dry
 The Secret is in Our Leather

Nashville, Mich., May 19, 1923
 HIRTH-KRAUSE CO.
 Grand Rapids, Michigan
 Gentlemen:
 I am sending you the shoes in question. The size is 7 1-2.
 These shoes were purchased from George Dean in September, 1919, and have been worn every day at hard work ever since. They have given me excellent service, in fact, the best service of any shoes I ever wore. I have had four pairs of taps put on them, and you can see that the uppers are good for several more pairs.
 The Hirth-Krause Rouge Rex Brand will be my brand from now on, and I am always glad to recommend them to anyone.
 Yours truly,
 (Signed) HALE B. SACKETT

We have hundreds of letters like the above to prove they outwear three ordinary pairs

470
 The Best
 Known Work
 Shoe in Michigan

A plow shoe that delivers service way beyond all expectations. It keeps out the dirt. Once used they are always used. Rouge Rex Shoes are different than the rest because they are made of thick pliable horsehide, double tanned in our own tannery, soft as buckskin but tough as rawhide. Rouge Rex Shoes are the only

work shoes made of Cordovan horsehide thruout—the toughest leather known, as tanned by us. There's a Rouge Rex Shoe for every job—farm, factory, mine, or lumber camp. If your dealer does not handle Rouge Rex Shoes, write us and we will name our nearest dealer and send you a catalog of

Grief defying ROUGE REX SHOES for the man who works

HIRTH-KRAUSE COMPANY • Shoe Manufacturers and Tanners
 Grand Rapids, Michigan

AUTOMOBILE MAKES 27 MILES ON AIR

An automobile goes 27 miles on air by using an automatic device which was installed in less than 5 minutes. The automobile was only making 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline but after this remarkable invention was installed, it made better than 57. The inventor, Mr. J. A. Stransky, 3991 Eleventh Street, Pukwana, South Dakota, wants agents and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.—Adv.

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Write for our shippers guide, how to ship live poultry, how to dress and ship dressed poultry. It is free of charge.
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WE WILL PAY YOU
For Your Spare Time

Do you have a little spare time each day that you would like to put to good use? We will pay you well for your spare time, and you can be out in the open air or stay in the house and do the work. You are not obliged to devote and certain amount of time each day to the work, but can do it as you can or feel like doing. We all know how handy a little extra money comes in on the farm these days. If you are interested write:

CIRCULATION MANAGER
 The Business Farmer,
 Mt. Clemens, Mich.

DEAR girls and boys: Well our first advertisement contest has closed and the winners have finally been chosen; I say "finally" because it was some job to decide as to the four best letters. A total of 87 girls and boys entered the contest, ranging from 6 to 19 years old, and most of the letters were fine and competition very close. Awards were made as follows: First prize, Ruth Evans (Age 16), R. 6, Lapeer; second prize, Estelle Goetz (Age 12), R. 4, Monroe; third prize, Mary Arens (Age 15), R. 3, Fowler; fourth prize, Esther Avery (Age 15), R. 7, Jackson. The winning letters appear on this page and I want you all to read them. Get your copy that contains the questions and read them over, then read the letters, because we are going to have more contests like this and by studying the questions and answers again you will learn just how to answer in order to stand a chance of winning a prize. Yes, we are going to have more of these contests and I have an original idea or two that I will spring on you in the near future but for the next contest we will have something like our last one—but I will tell you about that in the next issue.

Girls, you want to watch out for the boys in the next contest. They came very close to getting some of the prizes this time and I am sure you will have to go some if you win all of the prizes in our next contest.

How about it boys? You read what I wrote the girls and I hope you will stand by me. Us boys have got to stand together, you know.—UNCE NED.

OTHER CONTESTANTS

Besides the four winners the following girls and boys sent in answers:

Hilda Gross, Saline; Helen Lush, Holly; Cella F. Denstead, Bates; Gertrude Koreski, Kinde; Carrie Clark, McBride; Sarah K. Suderman, Comins; Ruth Barnhart, Chesaning; Marie Stockmeyer; Vivian Bedell, Bellaire; Jack Kantola; Elsie Bolsmann, Vassar; Ina Lewis, Traverse City; Edith E. Chew, Bay Shore; Evelyn Webster, White Cloud; Cecelia Reust, DeWitt; Iva Krepps, Samaria; Vivian Wilds, Ossineke; Leona Booher, Ewart; Elvora J. Gerber, Hastings; Chas. McCormick, Kinde; Lela Cooley, Lansing; Lucille C. Steinhardt; Evelyn Hansen, Powers; Virginia London, Battle Creek; Elsie Louise Putney; Edward Arthur Everett; Bernice B. Stone, Carsonville; Helen Stafford, Central Lake; Mary Chesebro, Copenish; Lily Schultz, Romeo; Bernice Barnes, Onondaga; Donald Strong, Remus; Eleanor Sawyers, Martin Lerg, Lake City; Ruth Harrigan, Kingsley; Mildred E. Perry, Caro; Laura Alaire, Aloha; Wilma Roberts, Ithaca; Helen Saunders, Chase; Goldie Sanger, Sanford; Margaret Gove; Velva McLeod, Central Lake; Maude Marie VanVleet, Petersburg; Beatrice Brilinske, Atlanta; Doris Purdy, Luther; Gilbert Dend, Decatur; Jeanette Brandt, Litchfield; Dorthea C. Cook, Pittsford; Ellsworth Riley, Perry; Viola Kreiner, Brown City; Sylvia Porter, Brown City; Helen Rogers, Munger; Arlene Vaughn, Vestaburg; Minnie Blackbird, Petoskey; Eunice Berbaum, St. Louis; Katherine Briant, Mayville; Bertha Fredmore, Mikado; Elvera Teachman, Ithaca; Melvin A. Yarrington, Stanwood; Vesta Arlene Hayward, East Jordan; Ruth Grundy, Perry; Phyllis Oxby, Olivet; Ingeborg Veinrich, Sand Lake; Louis Molet, Wolverine; Annie Stimac, Engadine; Jack Stimac, Engadine; Elizabeth Dieterman, Marion; Jacob Van De Pol, Marion; Marian Maude Kimball, Ionia; Charles Lester, Mayville; Leo Keys, Montrose; Sallo Panduren, North Branch; B. Maxine Hurley, Coldwater; Ila Platz, Boon; Ida A. Kietzmann, Stanwood; Grace Hanson, Powers; Jeanette Eleanor Soss, Clayton; Verlin Murphy, Woodland; Amells Gorte, Silverwood; Arthur Kell, Webberville; Beulah Mary Cogan, Abbottsford; Viola G. Drake; Fern Dennis, Belding.

DOG JIM LEARN ON WIRE.



The first girl's name begins with 'G' and the others name with 'M'. See if you can spell their names with the letters in what the girl is saying, and have no letters left over. Answer to last puzzle: OT-TER, TIGER.

The Children's Hour

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? We take the M. B. F. and think it is a very good paper. I live on a 200-acre farm with my parents. We have 3 horses, 7 cows, 3 year-old heifers, and 5 calves, 4 pigs, 240 chickens, 300 chicks and 2 cats. I am in the eighth grade at school. I will describe myself as the others do. I am 13 years old, 5 feet 1 inch tall, have medium brown hair (of course it is bobbed) and brown eyes and rather dark complexion. I must make a guess at Anna's riddle. I think it is a watermelon. My letter is getting quite long so I will ring off. I am your want-to-be niece.—Virginia Belle Huling, R1, Box 6, Lake City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well, well, here is the Canadian back again! May he come in? Well I will tell you about the Wellman Canal near where I used to live. It is three hundred feet wide and supposed to be 35 or 40 feet deep. On one side it is all cement for two miles and the other side is stone. There are 25 locks in it. Locks are to hold the water back so the boats can go through. Well I described myself once so I will not do it again. Say Uncle Ned the best way for cousins to describe themselves is to send

a picture. Well I will close with love to all.—Your want-to-be friend, Earl Running. My address is changed to Bad Axe, Mich., R2, care of John Cariveau.—You are right, Earl, and should have set an example by sending in a picture of yourself. If the girls and boys will send in their pictures then we can print them on our page.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written you before but did not see it in print. I will be in the 9th grade when school starts this fall. I am 14 years old and have light bobbed hair. Last spring I passed the eighth grade and also got a Palmer certificate. I think that Billy Frank from Alabaster, is 16 years and Mildred Lindhurst's age is 11. I must close or Mr. Waste Basket will get my letter. I am—Alice Palm, Grant, Mich., R2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and we all enjoy it very much. We have been taking it for almost six years. Well I think I will describe myself so if you'd happen to see me you would recognize me. I am a farmer's daughter, twelve years of age and am in the tenth grade at school. Last year at high school I took Algebra, English, General Science, and Ancient History and re-

WINNERS IN OUR CONTEST

FIRST PRIZE

Dear Uncle Ned:—I submit my answers to the questions in the editorial of the Children's Hour. Following are the answers, written and answered to the best of my ability:

1. The Hudson Store of Detroit is going to have a big sale. To celebrate their forty-third anniversary is the reason for this sale.
2. Ferndell, a cow which produced 13,477.9 pounds of milk, came from Florida. The herd she came from has, for thirteen years, been fed "Larro" made by the Larroe Milling Company of Detroit.
3. The secret of a certain tires ability to stand hard knocks is the extra ply and its extra heavy tough red tread. This tire is the "Fisk".
4. Sugar-beets should be lifted with a John Deere Riding Beet Lifter.
5. The Hoosier Silo is a savings bank for corn.
6. You can save $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on a stove, range, or furnace, by buying direct from the Kalamazoo Stove Company, thus cutting out the middleman's profits.
7. The First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds, sold by the Federal Bond and Mortgage Company, pay 7%.
8. \$1.75 worth of "something" increased the yield of grain about $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. This "something" was genuine German Potash sold by Potash Importing Company of America.
9. "Supertwist" is the name of a new cord fabric. This is used by the Goodyear Company.
10. I like Hudson's ad because of the meaning which it implies. The steady growth of this store shows what cooperation with the buying public will do. Only by kindness and courtesy coupled by the values and money-saving opportunities which this store offers, has made its growth so rapid.—Ruth Eliza Evans, age 16, Lapeer, R. No. 6, Michigan.

SECOND PRIZE

1. The J. L. Hudson Company is going to have a sale on their 43rd anniversary.
2. Ferndell comes from Florida and was fed on Larro feed for 13 years.
3. The secret of Fisk's Red Top Tires ability to stand more hard knocks than other tires is found in its extra ply and its extra heavy tough red tread.
4. Sugar-beets should be lifted with a John Deere Riding Beet Lifter.
5. The Hoosier Silo is a "Savings Bank" for corn.
6. You can save $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on your stove by taking advantage of Kalamazoo Stove Company's sale.
7. Federal Bond and Mortgage Company bonds pay 7%.
8. \$1.75 worth of potash increased the yield of wheat in Michigan nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.
9. Supertwist is the name of a new cord fabric.
10. I liked the New York Central lines advertisement best. It has a good picture at the top and chooses an interesting subject to write on to lead to mentioning their business and to call attention to their importance as a means of transportation. It is a very attractive advertisement.—Estelle Goetz, age 12, Monroe, R. No. 4, Michigan.

THIRD PRIZE

1. The Hudson Store in Detroit is going to have a big sale to celebrate its 43rd anniversary.
2. Down in Florida, Ferndell, a cow produced 13,477.9 pounds of milk. The herd has been fed Larro for 13 years.
3. The secret of one tires ability to stand more hard knocks is found in its extra ply and its extra tough red tread. It is the Fisk Red Top Tire.
4. Sugar-beets should be lifted by John Deere Riding Beet Lifter.
5. A Hoosier Silo is a savings bank for corn.
6. You can save $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on a stove, range, or furnace by buying direct from the Kalamazoo Stove Co.
7. Federal Bond and Mortgage Company bonds pay 7%.
8. One dollar and seventy-five cents worth of potash increased the yield nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.
9. Supertwist is the name of a new cord fabric.
10. The advertisement in August 30th issue I like best is the State Fair advertisement. I like it best because it induces people to attend the fair and by doing so they can learn many interesting things. It also gives the farmers better ideas for raising cattle and farm crops.—Mary Arens, age 15, Fowler, R. No. 3, Michigan.

FOURTH PRIZE

1. The J. L. Hudson Company is going to have an Anniversary Sale to celebrate their 43rd anniversary.
2. Ferndell of the Lemon City White Belted Herd is from Florida. The herd of which she is from have been fed on "Larro" for the last thirteen years.
3. The Red-Top is the name of the tire. And its secret of ability to stand more hard knocks than any other tire is in its extra ply and its extra heavy tough red tread.
4. Sugar-beets should be lifted by John Deere Riding Beet Lifter for it does not waste so many beets.
5. The savings bank for corn is the Hoosier Silo.
6. You can save $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on your stove, range, or furnace by buying a Kalamazoo Stove, Range, or Furnace.
7. The Federal Bond & Mortgage Company bonds pay 7%.
8. In Michigan a \$1.75 worth of potash increased the yield of wheat nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.
9. The new name of a cord fabric is Supertwist, made by the Goodyear Company.
10. The advertisement I list best is the one on page 19. If I owned a car and was going to the State or County Fair, I would surely have my car insured against fire, theft, liability, and collision.—Esther Avery, age 15, Jackson, R. No. 7, Michigan.

ceived an average of A in every one of them. I am five feet and three inches tall, have dark brown bobbed hair (almost black), brown eyes and weigh about ninety-eight pounds. Well, I think I must close before my letter gets too long, hoping Mr. Waste Basket has just had a good meal before it arrives. A want-to-be niece.—Marie Stockmeyer, R. No. 1, Munger, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I tried but I guess I did not have enough pep. I wrote but I think Mr. Waste Basket got all my letters and read them all. You will have to put a chain around his neck and take him to the barn so you may get all the cousins letters. This is what I look like. Height 5 feet 7 inches, weigh 130 pounds, medium brown hair (which is not bobbed), grayish blue eyes and 15 years of age. I graduated from the eighth grade and I am going to high school in the fall. I think I will be too big to write to the Children's Hour then or wont I? For pets I have one dog, his name is Sport. We also have another dog named "Bobbie" but I do not like him. I wish some of the cousins would write to me. Uncle Ned why don't we have another drawing contest? I hope Mr. Waste Basket won't get this letter. Here are some riddles: Upon a red hill thirty-two white horses here stamp, here they tramp and here they stand still. The one that guesses this riddle will receive a letter from me. What has a foot but cannot walk? Hill. What has a mouth but cannot talk? River. Well must close. Your want-to-be niece—Evelyn Slumyck, Kendall, Michigan.

—If you read the page each issue you will find many in high school who still write to Uncle Ned. Come again after you get settled in your new school work and tell me how you like it.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I too join your merry circle? I am a newcomer to your paper, and after reading the boys and girls page I love it dearly. I am in Clare county at present, having my summer vacation. We have a dandy little farm here, with a lovely little brook running through. We came up quite early in the spring and put in a nice garden. Of course it takes time to hoe. I had my share of it already, my muscles are getting strong I assure you. My favorite pastime is writing. I dearly love to write stories and poems. May we send in a few home-made poems and stories? Well, guess I will close, shake hands and depart, bidding you dear Uncle and my new cousins adieu, hoping I may have the privilege of coming again. Your blue-eyed niece.—Goldie Kleinhardt, R5, Clare, Michigan.

—By all means, Goldie, send in some stories and poems. I will publish some of them.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Hope you had a good time on your vacation. The North is a wonderful country for a vacation, but that is about all can be said about it at present, although it has great possibilities. When you get back write on our page all about your trip. Am sure we would all enjoy it. Don't you think so cousins? My mother has just returned from a four weeks motor trip. They spent one week fishing and camping in the upper part of lower Michigan. Then crossed the straits into the upper peninsula. After one week there they crossed Sault Ste Marie into Canada, from there to Toronto, Brantford and Niagara Falls, crossing again at Buffalo they followed the lake shore through New York state, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and home. She said she saw some beautiful sights also some pathetic ones. I am sending answers to the questions so will have to ring off. From a niece.—Miss Ruth Barnhart, Chesaning, R5, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote a few weeks ago and my letter was in print so I am here again as I like to write letters. Well school soon will start. I am glad to go back to school again. I am corresponding with two girls and I would like to write to some other boys and girls. I will answer all letters I get even if I get a dozen every day. My father is threshing his oats today. My middle name starts with M. and has eight letters in it. The one that guesses my middle name correct will receive a letter from me. Well I guess I will have to close or I'm afraid Mr. Waste Basket will get my letter. Well cousins I will look for some letters. Good-bye Uncle Ned—Lois Meyer, Stanwood, R. 2, Michigan.

A TRICK with a SPOON



Will You Supply Mr. Bug With a Home?

(Continued from Page 4)

tered ground under the shocks. On the leaves and stumps of cabbage in winter, will be found the eggs and stem-mothers of the cabbage aphid. The writer has bred the adult of the cabbage maggot from rutabagas that have been frozen in the ground all winter. The squash bug and the tarnished plant bug live under garden refuse, or in sheltered places in the garden all winter. These remnants of the garden are the source of the next season's infestation and should be cleaned up and either burned or buried. The man who cleans up the crop refuse around the farm is many times repaid for his labors and the man who does not care to spend the time is conducting a winter resort for our most troublesome insect pests, furnishing them with bed and board until they can partake of the new succulent crops in the spring.

Other Practices

There are many other places where a little care and foresight will save the farmer money by lessening the chances for insect losses. If he can destroy the breeding places or the hibernating places at the time of year these spots are vital to the insects existence he will enjoy a greater freedom from their depredations the following year. For instance small accumulations of old grain are often left in the corners of the bin when the new grain is placed there. In this old grain may be found several varieties of insects that eat the germ of the seed, making it unfit for planting. Often the grain will heat and acquire a musty "old" odor that renders it unfit for milling purposes. This old grain with its inhabitants should be destroyed and, if possible, the bin should be fumigated before the new grain is brought in. The Buffalo tree hopper does more damage in orchards that are filled with weeds than in those that are kept clean, the weeds supplying a part of its food. The plum curculio, a little snout beetle that stings the apples, plums, cherries and other fruits, spends the winter in the grass and rubbish in or near the orchard. The codling moth often spends the winter under loose bark much of which could be scraped from the trees exposing

them to birds and other enemies. Piles of prunings from the orchard, left from year to year, will be a source of infestation of fungous as well as insect enemies.

It would undoubtedly be a big task to clean up and destroy all of the insect hibernating places on the farm, but a little more care from day to day during and after harvesting will reduce these places to the minimum. Efficiency in farm practices as outlined will bring in just as great a return for the labor expended as anywhere else on the farm.

OH, MONEY! MONEY!

(Continued from Page 11)

I'm going to call up Hattie, too, on the long distance. My, it's most as exciting as it was when it first came—the money, I mean,—isn't it?" panted Miss Flora as she hurried away.

The Blaisdells bought many papers during the next few days. But even by the time that the Stanley G. Fulton sensation had dwindled to a short paragraph in an obscure corner of a middle page, they (and the public in general) were really little the wiser, except for these bare facts:—

Stanley G. Fulton had arrived at a South American hotel, from the interior, had registered as S. Fulton, frankly to avoid publicity, and had taken immediate passage to New York. Arriving at New York, still to avoid publicity, he had not telegraphed his attorneys, but had taken the sleeper for Chicago, and had fortunately not met any one who recognized him until his arrival in that city. He had brought home several fine specimens of Incan textiles and potteries; and he declared that he had had a very enjoyable and profitable trip. Beyond that he would say nothing. He did not care to talk of his experiences, he said.

For a time, of course, his return was made much of. Fake interviews and rumors of threatened death and disaster in impenetrable jungles made frequent appearance; but in an incredibly short time the flame of interest died from want of fuel to feed upon; and, as Mr. Stanley G. Fulton himself had once predicted, the matter was soon dismissed as merely another of the multi-millionaire's well-known eccentricities.

All of this the Blaisdells heard from Miss Maggie and in addition to seeing it in the newspapers. But very soon, from Miss Maggie they began to learn more. Before a fortnight had passed, Miss Flora received another letter from Chicago that sent her flying as before to her sister-in-law. (Continued in Oct. 11th issue.)

Are Taxes Heavier Because of Prohibition?

(Continued from Page 3)

N. Holsapple, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Michigan, declares:

"Records compiled from state figures show the number maintained as public charges after the first years of prohibition had decreased nearly 3,000 in the state of Michigan. In 1920, there were 41,553 receiving aid of some form in Michigan; in 1917, the last year of legal liquor traffic, there were 58,464.

"State figures compiled by the state attorney general showed 427 convicted of burglary and robbery in the state in 1917. This number was reduced to 304 in 1920. There is a big decrease shown in the total number of arrests made on all charges in the state in 1921-22 over the last year of booze, 1917.

"The state banking commissioner shows that in the 500 state banks and 106 national banks in Michigan in 1917, there was \$752,426,363.15 in total deposits. This was an average of \$386.86 to each depositor. In 1921, after prohibition had had a trial, there was \$1,084,187,417.88 in total deposits, or an average of \$589.88 to each depositor.

"It is not contended that this great increase is due solely to prohibition; but it is significant that it happened under prohibition. It is also a noticeable fact that the greater number of new depositors are poor, or laboring people, many of whom formerly spent their money for liquor in the saloons, and never had a dollar in a bank before.

"Supporters of the prohibition movement feel that in the face of the increasing economic, social and moral benefits, gaining in convincing aspect, and because evils now attributed to the movement are being corrected and can with a fair test of time be eliminated, it is good business, plain common sense, better religion and sane logic not to go

back to the old regime but to fight to retain the ground gained, saving as much energy as is possible to work out the tangles in the situation and have the booze prohibition law as generally supported and popular as the Harrison dope prohibition law."

Savings Increase Over Million

Mr. Holsapple is authority for the further statement that our savings accounts increased \$1,400,000,000 last year, while \$73,000,000 formerly spent by charitable institutions in taking care of cases resulting from the liquor traffic, has now been released for other purposes, thus bringing about greater prosperity and happiness for all concerned.

Cook Says U. S. Getting Dryer

A. B. Cook, Master of the State Grange of Michigan, and business manager and associate editor of the "Michigan Patron," the official paper of the State Grange, says:

"Farming like every other industry has profited by the prohibition law. The stuff sure dies hard but the good old U. S. A. every day in every way is getting dryer and dryer!"

But there is another phase of this problem to which we should devote careful attention and that is the effect of prohibition on industrial efficiency. Charles J. Brand, former consulting specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who recently returned from an observation trip to Europe expressed the startling opinion that the economic advantage coming from prohibition in this nation will make it impossible for other nations burdened with alcoholism to stay in competition with this country within the next 25 years, and that the economic waste avoided in the United States by prohibition will enable this coun-

(Continued on Page 19)

WILL SOFT CORN MEAN A CROP LOSS TO YOU?

A Good Silo Will Turn Frosted Corn Into Good Feed



Does it look as though you were likely to lose your corn crop because of late maturity? Thousands of farmers are safeguarded against such loss because they have a silo.

Read what C. F. Collins of Danville, Ill., says:

"I filled my silo late last fall with frostbitten corn. The corn was so soft that it would have been a clear loss to me if I had been without a silo. I believe the silo one of the best investments I have ever made."

Not for years have we had such a late corn crop throughout most of the country as this year. This means soft corn. The wise farmer will be prepared to save his season's labors with a silo—and a concrete silo is the greatest value for the money.

A silo is a good investment at any time. This year it will be a crop saver to thousands. Often a concrete silo pays for itself through the saving of a single crop. And a concrete silo stands for years, each year paying big returns on the investment.

We will gladly send you further information. As a starter, ask for our free booklet "Concrete Stave Silos."

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dime Bank Building, Detroit

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete.

Offices in 29 Cities

Stop Rust

Every rod of "Galvannealed" Square Deal fence is made of copper-bearing steel. The patented "Galvannealed" process welds 2 to 3 times more zinc coating into the wire. Copper mixed in with the steel together with the extra heavy zinc coating stops rust; therefore Square Deal lasts 2 to 3 times longer. Costs not one cent more than the ordinary kind. We'll send upon request, copy of official tests that absolutely prove these claims.

Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

has these other good points: Stiff, picket-like stay wires require fewer posts—always tight and trim, no sagging; full gauge wires last longer; famous Square Deal Knot guaranteed not to slip; well crimped line wires give live tension, secure against strains and sudden weather changes.

Two to three times more zinc—more wear—no extra price

Write today for official proof of tests, also get our catalog—and a copy of Ropp's Calculator (answers 75,000 farm questions). All free. Address

Keystone Steel & Wire Co. 4847 Industrial St. Peoria, Illinois

Notice

"Galvannealed" Square Deal is now marked with a Red Strand. Buy this longer-lasting fence—no extra price.

Always look for the Red Strand (top wire)

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

ALBION

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only man power bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Governed by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chore hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Expect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to Union Steel Products Co. Ltd. Dept. 34 Albion, Mich., U. S. A.

SAVE THEM FROM ABORTION

Are you losing milk and calves because of Contagious Abortion? If so—stop these losses with DR. BEEBE'S old reliable ABORTION BACTERIN TREATMENT. Used successfully by veterinarians for over ten years. Produced under U. S. Veterinary License No. 17 issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Sold under \$10,000 INSURANCE BOND—every purchase covered by individual certificate insuring money back for every dose that fails. If the Beebe Abortion Bacterin saved only one of your calves it would pay for treating the whole herd and it has saved whole herds from destruction for others. Don't delay—start treatment at once.

FREE Dr. Beebe's Short Course

DR. BEEBE'S SHORT COURSE on How to Detect and Successfully Treat Contagious Abortion. Plainly written. Write for it today. Ask about FREE LABORATORY BLOOD TEST that tells positively whether your cows are infected or not. Beebe Laboratories, Inc., Dept. A-12 St. Paul, Minn.



We can use a few earnest men and women part or full time in soliciting subscriptions and acting as our agents. Write

Circulation Manager
THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Cow and the SOW

REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher—the butter plate—the nursing bottle.

Keep her surroundings healthful, free from disease germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Ads under this heading 30c per agate line for 4 lines or more. \$1.00 per insertion for 3 lines or less.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens

Oct. 16—Holsteins, C. S. Heeg and Sons, Howell, Michigan. F. J. Fishbeck, Sale Manager.
Oct. 23—Holsteins, Howell Sales Co., Howell, Mich., Guy Wakefield, Sales Manager.
Oct. 24—Complete dispersal sale of 90 Registered Holstein Cattle, Spring Valley Stock Farms, Elsie G. Bailey & Son, Prop., Pittsford, Michigan.

CATTLE

HOLSTEINS

Dispersion Sale REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The entire Herd of
C. S. HEEG & SONS,
Howell, Michigan

Thursday, Oct. 16, 1924
Sale Pavilion, Fair Grounds
66 Head in Sale

Includes a draft of thirty head from other good Herds

ALL HERDS ON THE
ACCREDITED LIST
(60-day retest privilege)

The highest record lot of cattle ever sold in Livingston County.

The first 7 dams of our Herd Sire have records that average over 34 lbs. He is included in the sale. Weight 2600 lbs. 3 other bulls, two from 30 lb. dams.

A 36 lb. cow, a 35 lb. cow and several daughters from each. 30 lb. cow and several daughters of 30 lb. cows, also many other good ones.

The Grand Champion Bull and Cow at the Livingston County Fair this year included in sale.

For Catalogs, address,

F. J. FISHBECK, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. Two matured cows, due Oct. 10th. Two three-year old Heifers due in March. Four heifers due Oct. and Dec. Also four grade Guernsey heifers due in Sept. and Oct.

TWIN BROOK FARM, Washington, Michigan.

JERSEYS

REG. JERSEYS, POGIS 99th OF H. F. AND Majesty breeding. Young stock for sale. Herd fully accredited by State and Federal Government. Write or visit for prices and description.
GUY C. WILBUR, BELDING, Mich.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

WORLD'S CHAMPION FOR RE-PRODUCTION DEAD

WORD has been received that Financial King's Interest 235065, the pure-bred Jersey that holds the world's record for reproduction, all breeds, died at the Greystone Jersey Farm, Pennsylvania, on August 6th, at the age of twenty-four years and seven months.

This marks the close of one of the most notable careers that is to be found in livestock history, for during her lifetime Financial King's Interest was the mother of twenty heifer calves and one bull calf. Unfortunately she was not tested until she was in her nineteenth year, but even at that great age she produced, with calf, 401.09 pounds of butterfat, and followed this with another official test in her twentieth year, when she again produced over 400 pounds of butterfat.

At the 1923 National Dairy Show she was exhibited with ten other of the greatest Jerseys that have ever been gathered together, and was the center of a great deal of interest.

BRITISH ARE LAX IN HANDLING MILK

THE methods practiced in the British Isles in distributing milk would be considered much behind times and unsanitary in this country, according to C. S. Rhode of the department of dairy husbandry at the University of Illinois, who has just returned from a trip to England and other European countries.

The consumption of milk is very low as compared with the consumption of milk here. Rhode stated that there was a considerable amount of tuberculosis among the cattle in England and there nothing definite was being done to stamp out the disease.

Milk is rarely seen on the menus at restaurants and hotels, and very seldom does one see any one drinking milk. The milk that one gets is ordinarily not of good quality. He said he asked for milk several different times in hotels and quite frequently they brought him hot milk. One very seldom gets cream and usually it is labeled "preserved cream" and is of poor quality. Very little ice is used in England and apparently little is known about refrigeration.

The ordinary method used there in getting the milk from the producer to the consumer is to deliver it from the farm or station in large milk cans. These cans will hold from 170 to 200 pounds of milk and are made different than our cans are made. They are larger at the bottom than at the top and have straight sides.

The milk is sent to the cities under rather unfavorable conditions. There it is strained and sometimes pasteurized, and turned over to the distributors. The distributor ordinarily has a two-wheeled cart that he pushes about himself, and in this cart he usually has one large can with a spout at the bottom. He also carries a goodly number of various sized measures. He then draws off the milk into these measures for his customers. Occasionally the supply can be covered with a jacket, but quite frequently it is exposed to the sun, dust and weather conditions.

At the present time the United Dairies in London are pasteurizing and bottling milk, and are making an effort to put milk on the market as we do here.

"CHEVON" IS NAME FOR GOAT MEAT

HEREAFTER, if the efforts of a number of organizations and individuals have the desired effect, goat meat will be designated by a special name which will be comparable to pork, beef, and mutton. The name selected by the goat raising interests in the Southwest is "chevon". In reply to requests for approval of this new name, the United States Department of Agriculture has stated that there seems to be no reason why this name should not be adopted and generally applied to the meat of this domestic animal,

and it, therefore approves the name "chevon."

The word "chevon" was created and adopted, after long consideration of many suggestions, by organizations representing the principal Angora goat producing region. It was made by combining parts of two French words, "chevre" meaning goat, and "mouton" meaning mutton. In other words, "chevon" means goat mutton.

SPECIAL DAIRY HERD SURVEY

AN increase of 6 per cent in the number of milk cows two years old and over, on farms in the United States for the year ended June 1, 1924, is indicated by the milk cow survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, which was made by the rural mail carriers, covering 121,000 farms. The Bureau of the Census in 1920 enumerated 23,724,148 dairy cows and heifers over 1 year of age on farms. For the period January 1, 1920, to January 1, 1924, the Department of Agriculture has estimated a 4 per cent increase in milk cows, which in the light of this survey and the production of dairy products, would seem to have been conservative.

WITH THE COW TESTER

The Elsie-Ovid (Clinton-Shiawassee) Cow Testing Association has just completed a year's work. The average production for 236 cows was 9101.7 pounds milk and 317.2 pounds fat. This is the highest average production of milk of any Michigan C. T. A.

The Cass County Cow Testing Association had a reorganization and continuation meeting at the farm of Jones and Aldridge at Cassopolis on August 8th.

Henry Wylie, the cow tester, gave his annual report and indicated that 450 acres of alfalfa were in use among the 26 association members. Two hundred twenty acres of new alfalfa were sown this year. Likewise, 165 acres of soy beans are being grown this season and 25 acres of sweet clover are being used for pasture. Sweet clover is being seriously considered by many of the other members and 100 acres of new seeding have been put in.

The association decided to continue for its third year and hired Mr. Albert Morley as tester. A. C. Baltzer, Dairy Extension Specialist was present and gave some facts regarding the 100 cow testing associations operating in the state.

The South Eaton Cow Testing Association has completed its second

year, Hans Kardel testing over this period of time. The summary report shows that 234 cows completed the association year, averaging 286.7 pounds fat and 7,654 pounds milk. Mr. C. E. Burke carried off all honors. His seven purebred Holstein cows averaged 14,472 pounds milk and 513.6 pounds fat, the highest in the entire Association for both milk and butter fat.

The South Eaton Cow Testing Association reorganized without the loss of a single day. In fact, this Association has been completely filled at all times. Mr. Kardel's efforts have necessitated keeping a constant waiting list to permit members to get into his cow testing association.

DRENCHING HORSES

WHEN medicine is given as a drench to horses, only enough oil or water should be used to thoroughly dissolve or dilute it. Insoluble medicines, if not irritating or corrosive, may be put in water, or better, thin gruel; the bottle to be well shaken before giving it. Strong or irritating liquids such as turpentine, croton oil, etc., should be mixed with olive or linseed oil, or milk beaten with eggs.

To administer medicine to horses, put the medicine in a drenching bottle. A bottle holding about a quart, strong, clean and smooth will answer. If the dose is small, the horse's head may be held up by the left hand while the medicine is poured by the right hand. The left thumb is placed in the angle of the lower jaw; the fingers spread out in such a way as to support the lower lip. If the dose is large, the horse ugly, or the attendant unable to support the head, then have the head help up by a loop made in a rope, and slipped over the upper jaw just behind the front teeth, the free end being held up by passing through a pulley, over a beam, or through a ring fastened to the ceiling. It should never be fastened, as the horse might hurt himself. Elevate the head enough to prevent the horse from throwing the liquid from his mouth. The line of the face should be raised a trifle more than horizontal, but not much, or it will be hard for the horse to swallow. The person giving drench should stand on something in order to reach the horse's mouth. Introduce the bottle at the side of the mouth in front of the molar teeth, in an upward direction. This will cause the horse to open his mouth, when the base of bottle is suddenly elevated and about 4 ounces of liquid allowed to run out on the tongue as far back as possible, care being taken to keep bottle from between the back teeth. Take out the bottle, and if the horse does not swallow, encourage same by rub-

HIGH COWS IN TESTING WORK IN MICHIGAN, DURING JULY

The following tables show the 5 high cows in the respective age classes in the Michigan Cow Testing Associations reporting for the month of July. These are the highest butter fat producers in the respective classes in eighty-seven associations reporting.

Mature Cows—Five Years and Over					
Association	Owner	Breed	Date Fresh	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
North VanBuren	T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	3/23/24	2480.0	99.2
Calhoun	Lakewood Dairy	PB H	6/30/24	2310.0	95.8
Sanilac No. 2	Glen Clarkson	Gr. H	7/4/24	1600.00	94.4
Marquette-Alger	J. B. Duetsch	PB G	4/19/24	1671.0	87.0
Hillsdale No. 1	M. Spear	PB H	3/20/24	1993.0	85.7
Under Five Years					
Gratiot-North	George Davis	Gr. J	5/16/24	1553.1	82.3
Kent-W. Alpine	George Kaber	PB H	6/10/24	1538.0	81.5
St. Clair No. 1	H. Stableford	PB H	6/15/24	1618.2	77.7
Osceola	Ray Pixley	Gr. H	12/22/23	1027.0	74.9
Hillsdale No. 1	W. Hayward	PB J	4/18/24	1274.0	73.9
Under Four Years					
Berrien	D. L. Fisher	PB H	12/18/23	1820.0	74.6
St. Clair No. 1	Mollan & Dunning	PB H	5/18/24	2470.7	74.1
Lapeer	A. Reek	PB H	6/27/24	1671.0	71.8
Eaton-North	J. B. Strance	PB H	6/22/24	1980.0	71.2
Montcalm	W. Hansen	Gr. G	5/1/24	1066.4	69.3
Under Three Years					
Marquette-Alger	J. B. Duetsch	PB G	12/17/24	1283.0	58.0
Iron	George Jayne	Mixed	7/2/24	1432.2	57.3
VanBuren-North	T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	3/9/24	1732.0	57.1
Livingston No. 3	N. H. Chestnut	PB H		1860.0	55.8
Livingston No. 3	N. H. Chestnut	PB H		1897.0	55.0

The following table shows the 5 high cows in milk production in the eighty-seven Cow Testing Associations reporting in Michigan for the Month of July.

Association	Owner	Breed	Date Fresh	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
VanBuren-North	T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	3/23/24	2480.0	99.2
St. Clair No. 1	Mollan & Dunning	PB H	3/18/24	2470.7	74.1
Calhoun	Lakewood Dairy	PB H	4/12/24	2446.0	68.8
Hillsdale No. 1	M. Spear	PB H	4/18/24	2426.0	58.5
Calhoun	Lakewood Dairy	PB H	5/5/24	2427.0	65.5

bing the roof of the mouth with fingers or neck of bottle. Repeat, when this is swallowed, and continue until all is taken. If coughing occurs, or if by mishap the bottle is broken, lower the head at once. Don't rub, pinch or pound the throat or draw out tongue. Be patient. Drenches must never be given through the nose to a horse. If a horse is hard to drench, put a twist on his upper lip.—Nor'-West Farmer.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

COW SUFFERING FROM GARGET

Am writing you in regard to one of our cows. She gives bloody milk in one quarter. Sometimes it comes out in lumps, then again it comes out just in a stream. She has been this way quite a while. We treated her for garget, but it didn't do any good.—T. R., Red Oak, Mich.

This cow is suffering from garget, sometimes called mastitis or mammitis. There is no specific treatment for this disease. It is very unsatisfactory to treat this disease by mail as it often times becomes necessary to change the treatment from time to time as the disease progresses. I think it would be best for you to consult your local veterinarian relative to treatment of this disease. However, if you do

not have any veterinarian in your locality and will write me giving full particulars regarding the case, I will be very glad to prescribe treatment for you.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

COW MAY HAVE MASTITIS

We have a cow that has got hurt some way so that she gives bloody milk out of one quarter. Do you know anything that can be done so that the milk will not be bloody? It has been about four weeks now since she has been giving bloody milk and we have doctored her but she doesn't seem to get better.—Mrs. A. B., Rives Junction, Mich.

This cow, I believe, is suffering from mastitis, a disease of the udder that is more often caused by infection. The disease may, however, sometimes be caused by an external injury. Better consult your local veterinarian relative to treatment in this case. It often becomes necessary to change the treatment in these cases from time to time. It is very unsatisfactory to treat such cases by mail.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

Say It With Flowers

Don't divorce your wife. Take her a dozen roses. The shock will kill her, and you can use the roses for the funeral.—The Vancouver Sun.

Are Taxes Heavier Because of Prohibition?

(Continued from Page 17)

try to outdistance the nations of the world in economic competition in this 25 year period.

Concerning the relation of prohibition to industrial efficiency, Mr. Earnest H. Cherrington, General Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, in a very interesting book entitled, "Permanent American Prohibition Assured," says much that we would like to include in this article, but from which we have selected the following three very challenging paragraphs:

An Industrial Revolution

"Perhaps no series of legislative acts have so aroused the manufacturing interests in America to the absolute necessity of Prohibition as the Workmen's Compensation Laws passed during recent years in all but three states of the American union. As a result, millions upon millions have been invested in safety devices for the protection of life, limb and health of the 10,000,000 American manufacturing employees. Safety to workers and insurance to manufacturing interests preclude the possibility of those interests accepting the hazard which would be inevitable with the return of the beverage liquor traffic.

Auto Truck and Old Teamster

"Only a few years ago the vast tonnage of agricultural products and of industrial commercial enterprises in America was moved on short hauls by wagons with teams and teamsters. Today the great proportion of that tonnage is moved by auto trucks. One large truck will move more tonnage than could be moved under the old system by ten wagons. Under the old system, half-drunk drivers might throw the lines around the dash board and depend upon the dumb animals drawing the load to avoid collision and the ditch. But the intrinsic value of more than a million automobile trucks now operating in America, to say nothing of the value of the tonnage involved, cannot be entrusted to alcoholized truck drivers.

Automobilized Nation Without Prohibition

"There are in operation in America ten million automobiles. All the rest of the world together employs two million automobiles. America therefore may be said to be the most thoroughly automobilized nation in the world. The great development of the automobile industry has taken place in the last decade, during which same period prohibition by state legislation was rapidly covering the area of the nation. The beverage alcohol system in operation in automobilized America today is unthinkable. What degree of safety, under alcohol, could be vouchsafed to any traveler upon any highway or any pedestrian upon

any sidewalk of any town or any city."

The arguments given above would indicate that prohibition is almost necessary in our present state of industrial development.

But to get back to the light wine and beer program of the Michigan Division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, they declare that they intend to organize the unorganized majority and crystallize the anti-prohibition sentiment. Just how they figure that the majority of the voters of Michigan are not in full sympathy with prohibition is difficult to understand. The prohibition amendment to our constitution was submitted to the vote of the people on November 7, 1916, and was adopted by a majority of 68,624. The liquor forces of the state in 1918 submitted an amendment to the constitution allowing the manufacture and sale of all vinous and malt liquors. This amendment was defeated at the popular election on April 7, 1919 by a majority of 207,520. On January 2, 1919, a constitutional amendment for national prohibition was ratified by the Michigan legislature by a vote of 30 to 0 in the Senate and 88 to 3 in the House. Thus the people and their duly elected representatives have spoken repeatedly in favor of prohibition.



This is an interesting issue. Some time ago Dr. Slevin representing the wets, and R. H. Holsaple, representing the dries, became engaged in an interesting newspaper argument. The conclusions to their two articles are highly significant. Dr. Slevin closes his discussion of the light wine and beer program with the following almost seditious statement:

"If this question is not settled by ballots, the day may come, which God forbid, in which it may be settled by bullets."

Mr. Holsaple, near the end of his article, writes:

"The present situation constitutes the greatest challenge to the patriotism of Americans of the past half century. Can democracy function when it has the opportunity? Will the minority accept the will of the majority when expressed through orderly processes, and if not, can the government enforce the laws and policies of the nation as set forth in the constitution? Can any group of individuals set aside and nullify the provisions of law regularly made and provided without being called to account for it?"

"Upon the answer of America to these questions depends to a large extent the fate of free government. If the laws against the sale of alcoholic poison cannot be enforced, what assurance have we that any law distasteful to any group can be enforced? The situation today is one which should cause every lover of his country grave concern."

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a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

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will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book & R. free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the anti-septic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

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References: Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet.

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78 Wt. around 725 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.
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Deep red, dehorned, good grass flesh. Some bunches fair flesh account short pasture. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice one car load or all. Give number and weight preferred.

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MAY - GUERNSEYS - ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls; Shuttleswick May Rose Sequel, Jumbo of Brarbank and Holbecks Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.18 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat. **GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.**

Guernseys—Selling Out Registered Cows and Bull. \$100 to \$150. Get description. Gene Mahon, R1, Box 43, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Phone 7097 F2.

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HAMPSHIRE—BRED GILTS AND BOARS at bargain prices. Write your wants. 12th year. **JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.**

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FOR SALE: Large Poland China, Either Sex. Hampshire sheep. One year old Shetland Pony. **H. W. Garman & Sons, Route 3, Mendon, Mich.**

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REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS and ram lambs. Also a few ewes that have size, type and covering. **C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.**

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For Scratches, Wounds and
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Leghorn pullets thirteen weeks old, price \$1.25 each and \$1.10 in hundred lots. Satisfaction guaranteed. 10% discount on orders booked now for baby chicks for delivery March and April, 1925.

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Stock Eggs for hatching and Baby Chicks. May chicks \$20.00 per hundred. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per hundred. June Chicks \$16.00 per hundred. Eggs \$7.00 per hundred. Hen hatched chicks on request.

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Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30c per agate line, per issue. Commercial Baby Chick advertisements 45c per agate line. Write out what you have to offer and send it in. We will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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YEARLINGS, LEGHORNS and ANCONAS—
Carefully culled high production stock.

COCKERELS—Barred and White Rocks; Reds; Wyandottes; Minorcas; Anconas; Leghorns.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS—Excellent breed type. Send for complete Circular.

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For Sale.
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EGGS FOR HATCHING

Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and Barred Rocks. Nearly all of this stock has been imported from Canada by us.

W. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 441 Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—(Adv.)

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Poultry Department

CURING ROUP

RROUP is a contagious catarrh and a hard thing to fight. The best and easiest way to recognize it is by the smell. It is just like the obnoxious catarrhal smell noticed when humans are affected, and once you get that smell in mind you will never forget it.

Symptoms

The early stages are the same as described above for simple catarrhal colds at first, but gradually become worse. The smell is very noticeable, the dullness of the birds becomes more apparent, the discharge is thicker, the appetite leaves, the feathers become rough and the fowl has a wretched, dejected appearance. The eyes become inflamed, swollen and often ulcerated. Quite often the gathering of the mucus in the passages back of the eyes becomes so much and so hard that the eye is pushed out of the socket. This is very contagious as the germs are passed from one to another by their sneezing, using the same food and water vessels, etc. It may be brought into the flock by a bird brought in from the outside or by birds or coops that have been to a poultry show, or some such cause. The germ is localized upon the mucous membrane of the birds.

Treatment

Get rid of the contagion in any possible manner. Do not allow any person, poultry or animals to go from an infected flock into a healthy one. Clean out the house thoroughly and give a good disinfecting by spraying, painting or fumigating. Do not be afraid of over doing it. It is a disagreeable task, but the only way you can win out is to go after it hard, keep it up and do it again until all traces of the disease have disappeared.

Isolate infected birds for individual treatment. If they are not too valuable and have it bad, kill and burn the carcass.

There are several good roup remedies on the market. Perhaps you can use some of them easier than you can mix your own. Take a good roup remedy or a good antiseptic solution and thoroughly cleanse the head passages through the nostrils and cleft of the mouth. This can be done by using a small oil can or a small rubber syringe so the solution can be forced up into the head passages. Some dip the birds' heads in the solution which would cause them to inhale some of it, but it is also apt to strangle the bird. This will clean out the head passages and kill the germs. Several treatments may be necessary. The boric acid (15 grains to one ounce of water) is good, or creoline in a 2 per cent solution, or permanganate of potas, sium, one grain to the ounce of water. Some have used kerosene mixed with five parts of olive oil and this latter remedy may be more effective after the passages are cleared as the olive oil would help to heal and soothe the irritated membrane.

Cures can be effected, but treatment must be persisted in and the preventative, sanitary measures followed through and repeated, as well as the application of remedies.—“Those Nine Fox Brothers.”

A SIMPLE SYSTEM OF
POULTRY ACCOUNTS

A DEFINITE record of expenditures and receipts is one of the greatest needs of many poultry keepers. Without it, the poultryman is hardly able to determine the extent of success or failure of his work.

In Farmers' Bulletin 1427, just issued, the United States Department of Agriculture gives a simple system of poultry accounts by which the necessary records can be easily kept. This system may be used either by the poultry keeper who has a small flock or by the commercial poultryman.

A study of his records kept according to this system will enable the poultryman to determine which parts of the operation of the farm are profitable and where the costs are too much. The actual equipment necessary and the amount of feed required for the operation of a

commercial poultry farm are also given.

Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1427, Poultry Accounts, may be had free of charge upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BREAKING UP THE BROODY
HEN

DURING the summer and fall most flocks of chickens have several broody hens that are producing nothing, thereby cutting down the profit from the rest of the flock. If left to their own choice many of them will set for months and become so poor that it will take a long time to get them back in laying condition, but if they can be broken of the habit as soon as they become broody they will be back into laying in a few days. It takes continuous attention to keep a flock free from “broodies.”

Many magic as well as severe remedies have been advocated for curing the broody hen, but most of them are not advisable, as they injure the hen and tend to reduce her production rather than increase it. The best method that has been de-

vised so far to efficiently deal with the broody hen and get her back into laying is to confine her in an airy coop where she cannot sit on a nest. Broodiness is a feverish condition and increases the hen's temperature at the time. For this reason a slatted bottom coop should be used, which will tend to cool the hen's entire system. An ideal coop is one with a slatted bottom, slatted or wire sides, solid top and hung under a tree. It is well to have two compartments in coop so that hens put in on different dates may be kept separated. Compartment No. 1 can be filled on the first night, compartment No. 2 filled on the third night, the ones in compartment No. 1 released on the fifth night and refilled, thus keeping each hen confined four days, which is sufficient time, providing they are caught regularly and have not been broody too long.

The broody coop should be provided with feed trays and water pan and the hens fed liberally on rich feed while in confinement. It is a mistake to starve a hen to “break her up.” She should be gotten in good condition for laying while she is confined. Most hens if properly handled will lose only from six to ten days as a result of being broody, while if not cared for they may lose as much as three or four months.—Western Farmer.

FRUIT AND ORCHARD

Edited by FRANK D. WELLS

WINTER PROTECTION FOR
STRAWBERRIES

STRAWBERRIES are hardy and yet it will be a benefit to cover them with a layer of coarse material during the winter, but the covering should be thin enough to admit air freely else they will be smothered. I have seen several fine patches that were killed out entirely in one winter by heavy mulching in the fall. The coarser the material the better, and chaff is likely to pack too close and rot the crowns. Wheat straw from which the chaff has been shaken will answer very well. Autumn leaves are ideal but rather troublesome to keep in place. The main value of the mulch is in preventing frost loosening the roots.—L. H. Cobb.

PROTECT TREES FROM MICE IS
WARNING TO ORCHARDISTS

SEPTEMBER and October are the months when the far-sighted orchardist makes preparations to guard against possible injury to his trees by hungry field mice which gnaw the trunks and roots. Such injury is liable to occur at any time after November 1, although most of it usually is inflicted in mid-winter or early in spring under cover of heavy snow and when the more favored food supply is running low, according to the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture.

That serious injury to orchard trees by mice occurs only at irregular intervals makes the menace the greater, for it usually catches the orchardist unprepared and wholly unaware of the damage being done until the melting snow in spring uncovers girdled trunks, or the wilting trees in mid-summer betray the hidden work of mice on the roots.

Preventative measures cost little in comparison with the protection afforded, and although frequently a girdled tree may be saved by timely bridge grafting, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Many progressive fruit growers realize this truth and each fall and several times during the winter, examine their orchards carefully for mouse signs. If mice are present they prepare to destroy them or take steps to prevent their attacks upon trees.

Methods of preventing mouse injury vary according to the species of mouse and the cultural practices followed. In much of the eastern United States pine mice are present and their injury is usually inflicted below the surface of the ground. It is necessary to destroy such mice unless they are driven out by deep and clean cultivation of the whole orchard. Where meadow mice only are concerned, such methods as mechanical protectors and repellent

washes are practicable, although the destruction of the mice is preferable.

General information relative to methods of coping with field mice is contained in Farmers' Bulletin 1397, “Mouse Control in Field and Orchard,” and more specific information to meet questions not covered by the bulletin will be given to anyone describing details of their problems to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

TRANSPLANT WILD GRAPE
VINES IN SPRING

We wish to transplant wild grape vines for arbor purposes. We would appreciate very much if you could give us any information when it will be the best time for this transplanting, also which is the best course in cutting back.—D. W., Bay County.

The best time to transplant wild grape vines is in the early spring. Rather small vines should be selected for this purpose and they should be cut back quite severely at the time of transplanting.

Perhaps it would be best to remove all but one or two good strong canes or branches and cut these back to at least five or six buds. This may seem like a very severe pruning, but it is quite necessary to insure success in transplanting.—R. E. Loree, Ass't. Professor of Horticulture, M. A. C.

The Snowshoe Glide

“Are you from the far North?”
“No, why do you ask?”
“You dance as if you had snowshoes on.”—Dartmouth Jack O'Lantern.

NEW LAMP BURNS
94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, A. R. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.—(Adv.)

MARKET FLASHES

Future of Wheat Market Looks Bright

Live Stock Slow to Show Improvement

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

ALTHOUGH the general sway of business is taking an upward trend, with foreign trade expanding, and grain markets in healthy conditions, live stock markets are not keeping pace with the general current of the times. In face of the fall expansion, live stock prices have declined sharply within the past week or two. The confidence which many feeders have had in the future live stock business has dwindled. Nevertheless, these declines have been due to excessive marketing of bovine, porcine, and ovine, stock, and does not truly represent conditions if the distribution of receipts had been spread out over a longer period. With American business in good shape, unemployment at a minimum, and trade on other agricultural commodities in much better condition than a year ago, there is a good probability that substantial improvement will be made providing the marketward movement is held down to moderate proportions.

Recent export grain business with Europe has given the American grain growers reason to feel that they are not entirely dependent upon our domestic market for outlet for their production. As the Dawes plan for economic re-adjustment of western Europe comes more into play, the volume of our export business is likely to expand. Although the volume of business may never reach the proportions that it attained before the war, it will be a factor of paramount importance in establishing prices for our grains.

Optimistic Grain Outlook

The perpendicular rise of the Chicago wheat market this fall has given an optimistic tone to grain growing industry which was enshrouded in pessimism last year. While the corn belt was suffering from excess moisture there was a long drought in western Canada this summer, and wheat fields there were bare and parched. The wheat market responded quickly to the disastrous condition of the Canadian crop, and American farmers benefited thereby. Argentina is being watched as to the outcome of their crop which will determine in a large measure the trend of wheat values in the future. All reports indicate that there will be a close adjustment of the world's supply to demand, with only the United States having more wheat than last year. While there is an estimated decrease of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in the world production compared with last year's crop the total wheat crop of the United States is estimated at around 41,000,000 bushels more than last year.

The movement of the spring wheat crop is starting with Winnipeg reporting about half of her receipts coming from the new crop. Already there is much new wheat arriving at our domestic markets and it is understood that some of it has been sold on export account. During the last six weeks approximately 35,000,000 bushels of wheat was shipped across the water, and there is every reason to believe that this export demand will be maintained.

With September wheat recently quoted at \$1.25 December futures have been selling around \$1.30. There has been a slight change in sentiment of the wheat trade recently, and there is a disposition now to look for lower prices, while the movement of spring wheat is on. Unless something of a bullish nature makes its appearance the probability is that values will work lower.

Bullish news on corn seems to have worked stale, and, for the time being, unless there is a killing frost before the first of next month, there is a probability that corn will de-

cline. Reports from some sections of the country are that considerable improvement in the crop has been made recently, while in other sections a very low percent is expected to mature. There will undoubtedly be much soft corn in the country, even some of the best corn states reporting a very poor outlook. Many Farmers are planning to save their crop through silos, while others plan to feed it immediately. There is only one way to market an immature corn crop, and that is through live stock. There has recently been a rally in the feeder markets, farmers rushing in for thin stock to utilize their grain. During the last week, however, this activity has been abated, due to more promising weather. There is an abundance of excellent pasture and forage crops throughout the agricultural states of the union, and many feeders are panning to carry their stock along on as little grain as necessary. September corn is quoted at \$1.20 with December at \$1.15.

The market on oats has been showing fair strength due to the development of export business and brisk eastern demand. The new crop is moving steadily, and stocks at terminals are increasing rapidly. A little export business has been done in barley and rather extensive foreign business was put through in rye. The acceptance of the Dawes plans has made a complete change in the situation abroad, and all kinds of grain have been taken on foreign account in the past week, wheat and rye being the principal grains.

Trade Balance Favorable

The latest report on international trade shows an increase of exports and a decrease in imports, making a very favorable balance, while exports in July total \$278,000,000, August amounted to \$331,000,000. Our imports for August aggregated \$271,000,000, against \$278,000,000 for July and \$275,400,000 for August last year. The exports for the United States in August were the largest since May. The trade balance being about \$61,000,000 compared with \$35,500,000 in August 1923, and only \$400,000

in July of this year. During the first eight months of the year the favorable trade balance amounted to \$300,000,000 against \$93,000,000 for the first eight months last year. Gold imports during August were \$18,149,981 against \$18,134,423 in July, and \$32,856,097 in August, 1923. Gold exports for August jumped to \$2,397,457 compared with only \$327,178 in July, and \$2,200,961 in August last year.

Cattle Prices Break

Two weeks ago excessive receipts of cattle arrived at all markets with over 63,000 cattle and calves at Kansas City being a new record for that market. During the past two weeks at Chicago over 140,000 cattle arrived, resulting in a break of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 during that period. Included in this number thousands of thin western range cattle were dumped into the market hopper, causing a depression on feed offerings. Most of the decline was registered on fat heavy steers, prices during the last three or four days being the lowest of any time previously this year. Heavy carcasses of beef were offered in too large numbers for demand, and reports from the leading consuming centers were that the coolers were full of these big beefs, with practically no outlet. Consequently killers refused to buy weighty cattle except at their own figures. This was not the case with yearling cattle, and handyweights averaging upward of 1250 pounds. They sold fully steady with some of the better grades which were scarce, even showing strength. Prime yearlings went for shipment at \$11.40, a price within 10c of the recent high mark touched two weeks ago. This class of cattle, however, were entirely too high to maintain such wide premiums as they were bringing over heavier steers of similar flesh condition, and before the past week was ended even they received a setback of 25c.

Prime heavy steers closed the past week with tops at \$10.00 and \$10.10. Handyweights averaging from 1100 to 1200 pounds were quotable upward to \$10.75. While the bulk of all steers sold within a price spread of \$8.00 to \$10.50, most heavy steers averaging 1350 to 1500 pounds went from \$7.75 to \$10.25, during the past six days. Early in the week one load of prime long fed weighty steers sold as high as \$11.00. Dressing percentages on some of the \$8.50 to \$9.00 steers ranged as

high as 62 per cent, with big fat cattle of plain quality selling around \$8.00, dressing from 58 to 60 per cent. Medium flesh 1300 to 1400 pound steers having had a little grain going as low as \$6.50. These prices are virtually in line with those paid for western steers two weeks ago. Most western range steers during the past week sold from \$5.50 to \$6.50 with a few of the very best bringing \$7.00 to \$8.00 earlier in the week.

Western Cattle Decline

Many westerns were picked up by feeder buyers early in the week at very strong prices. Anticipating a broad demand for thin steers suitable for country outlet, dealers in stocker and feeder cattle laid in a liberal supply of 700 to 1000 pound range steers from \$5.50 to \$7.00. With warmer weather prevailing during the past few days, country demand was restricted, and this end of the cattle market declined 25 to 50c before the close of the week.

Conditions on the western ranges are reported to be on a decline, due to continued lack of moisture. In higher sections grazing conditions remained fairly good, but the lower ranges were very dry, with prospects of short feeds for fall and winter grazing in several states. This bad condition was especially noticed in the extreme western states, with ranges in Utah, California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada estimated at 75 per cent normal, compared with 91 per cent a year ago. Cattle and sheep have done fairly well on cured grass in nearby range states, but west of the continental divide the condition of stock has declined considerably.

This partly accounts for the numerous shipments of young cattle and comparatively thin condition of the range sheep and lambs arriving at the market. Numerous loads of western heifers have been dumped on the market, causing severe price recessions in native she stock values. Western cows and heifers sold at practically the same prices as native butcher stock, going largely within a spread of \$4.00 to \$5.50. Exceptions to this were a few prime corn fed yearling heifers which realized from \$8.00 to \$9.00 and up to \$10.00 for a few odd head. Thin canner stock sold down to \$2.50, with \$3.00 representing cutter cows. Bologna bulls remained steady with a decline of 50 to 75c scored the previous week, and sold largely from \$3.75 to \$4.25. Veal calves also maintained last week's closing levels which were \$2.00 under two weeks ago. Bulk of vealers cleared from \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Cattle Feeding Wanes

During the first eight months of the year so far, the countryward movement of feeding cattle from eight leading markets has decreased 287,739 head compared with the same period during last year. Over half of this decrease was noted during August which indicates that there was a general widespread decision not to feed cattle next year. This decision however may change decidedly according to the outcome of the new crop of corn. The fall months are usually the largest months of the year for feeder movement.

The feeder movement of sheep and lambs is just the opposite from cattle, the first eight months of the year showing as large an increase as cattle showed decrease. Over half of this increase was noted in August. The good prices paid for sheep and lambs so far this year and the abundance of forage in the country were factors favoring an increase in feeding of bovine stock.

Fat Lambs Drop

Big receipts hurt lamb prices during the past week to the extent of \$1.00 generally. Top fat lambs dropped from \$14.50 a week ago to \$13.25 on late sessions during the past week. This was not the case with feeding lambs. They held steady in face of the sharp decline on fat lambs and at the close of the week were selling at the same prices as fat lambs. This is the first time

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit Sept. 22	Chicago Sept. 22	Detroit Sept. 10	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.33	\$1.36	\$1.26	\$1.08
No. 2 White	1.35		1.28	1.09
No. 2 Mixed	1.34	1.31	1.27	1.08
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.24	1.15	1.25	.94
No. 4 Yellow	1.19	1.14	1.20	.93
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.60	.50	.62	.41
No. 3 White	.58	.37	.60	.42
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.04	1.04	.93	.75
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.65@5.70	6.50	5.75@5.80	5.85
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	1.50@1.66	1.10@1.20	1.50@1.60	2@2.33
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	19@20	25@26	22@23	20.50@21
No. 2 Tim.	17@18	21@24	20@21	18@19
No. 1 Clover	19@20	17@19	19@20	15@16
Light Mixed	18@19	23@24	21@23	19.50@20

Monday, September 22.—All grains, excepting oats, are unchanged. Bean market easy. Butter and eggs in demand. Large supply of poultry and market weak.

☛ Detroit, Chicago and Buffalo Live-Stock Markets Next Page.

of the year so far that feeding lambs and fat lambs have sold at or near the same levels. Last year, however, feeder dealers outbid killers on well bred feeding lambs and topped the market frequently. Virtually half of the week's receipts were western lambs of feeding flesh and the movement to the country was liberal.

Owing to the scarcity of sheep, they failed to show much price change during the past six days with choice 100 to 125 lb. western ewes selling from \$6.25 to \$6.75. Good 120 to 130 lb. native ewes earned around \$6.00 with 140 lb. offerings going at \$5.00 and heavy 200 lb. ewes at \$4.50. Inferior canning ewes sold down to \$2.00. Feeding ewes were taken from \$5.00 to \$6.00 with full mouthed breeding ewes at \$7.00 to \$8.00 and younger stock up to \$9.00 and yearlings at \$10.00.

Native lambs cleared from \$12.75 to \$13.00 late in the week for choice grades with a fair kind at \$12.50 and common lambs at \$12.00. Inferior native lambs were quoted at \$11.00 with culls from \$9.00 to \$9.50. Western range lambs sold at \$12.75 to \$13.00 for choice grades with \$13.25 being paid for top offerings. That price was the lowest top of the year. Feeding lambs sold up to \$13.10 for choice 55 lb. offerings. A spread of \$12.75 to \$13.00 took most of the choice 55 to 65 lb. feeding lambs with 70 to 75 lb. lambs at \$12.00.

Hogs Sell Lowest of Month

While prices advanced the week previous, they dropped sharply during the past seven days on hogs, closing around 45c below last week end or 25c under two week's ago. Good sized receipts, less activity on eastern account and the general slump in all live stock values was responsible for the drop in hog values. The average cost of packer and shipper droves late in the week was \$9.25 with tops at \$9.90 to \$10.10. Bulk of packing grades sold from \$8.55 to \$8.65 with medium grades going largely at \$8.80 to \$9.10 and the better grades mostly at \$9.20 to \$9.30.

Cold storage stocks of pork are not burdensome according to recent government figures. The total holdings aggregated less on September 1



Week of September 28

WITH the exception of the very beginning and the very ending of this week in Michigan the weather will be generally fair—a good period for doing a great deal of outdoor farm work.

Cloudy and threatening weather with light showers of rain are expected in this state about Sunday and Monday. The greatest rainfall of the week, however, will occur during the closing days of the week. In many counties of Michigan, the rainfall will be heavy. Fog may also be plentiful.

Temperatures will be seasonable during the first part of week but during middle part will fall below the seasonal normal and many frosts will occur. The last days of the week will bring a quick recovery in temperatures, however, and warm, muggy conditions may be expected.

Week of October 5

The first half of this week will bring more than the average storminess to Michigan as a series of storm centers cross over and near the Lake region. Early in the week there will be storms of local rains that will be heavy and as the middle of the week approaches these storm conditions will increase. Barometric gradients in this part of the United States will come steeper with a resultant increase in the wind force. Fruit not yet gathered will be in danger from the stiff gales.

There will probably be a resumption of storminess along about Thursday when rain and high winds will be experienced in many parts of the state.

Following these storm periods the temperature will fall decidedly bringing the coldest weather of the week along about the middle and at the end and the warmest part at beginning of week.

BEAN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN BEGINS OCT. 1ST.

ON October 1st the advertising campaign for Michigan beans is on. After that date the normal settlement will provide a contribution of one cent per hundred pounds each from grower and dealer to the advertising fund.

The placards, etc., are ready for distribution. The fund will be administered by a committee as follows: H. E. Chatterton, Mt. Pleasant; C. S. Benton, Lansing; J. E. Malone, Lansing; Gus Marotzke, Sebawaing; Mr. Cross, Bad Axe; Mr. Bites, Saginaw; A. B. Cook, Owosso, (Chairman).

While there seems to be no doubt that the present crop of beans will not be burdensome, and will bring a good price, the time to fix the roof is when the sun shines, and we hope to get a fund available so that when the bean industry of Michigan is threatened from any standpoint the munitions for defence shall be at home and the burden equitably distributed.

We will see that you and your readers are kept posted as to the development of this enterprise. If the grower does not realize fifty cents for every penny invested, we shall be disappointed.—A. B. Cook.

than on the same date a year ago. As indicated by the figures, most of the decrease this year was shown in pork in process of curing, thereby showing that more fresh pork is going into consumptive channels and less into the cellars. Considering the storage figures in connection with the predicted decrease in marketings of hogs, the outlook for the feeder is anything but discouraging.

Offerings of horses on the Chicago market during the past week were moderately light and prices were from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per head higher than two weeks ago. Many good individuals were on sale with the best selling at \$237.50. Best teams topped at \$475. Good farm chunks sold at \$100 to \$150 with common chunks from \$60 to \$90.

A special auction will be held Sept. 22 when 286 head of artillery and cavalry horses belonging to the National Guard of Illinois will be sold. There will also be 300 head of selected draft and wagon horses offered at that auction.

WHEAT

Wheat is inclined to hold steady on the Detroit market as there is a large number of buyers present, but these buyers are trying to pick up wheat at a price just below the present market. Very bearish news comes from Canada, one of the newspapers reporting the wheat crop as something like thirty million bushels greater than any American experts had estimated the crops a short time ago. Some selling was done on this only to bring out the fact that there were plenty of purchasers for every bushel offered. The price declined a total of two cents at Detroit, but later advanced this same amount, and on Saturday of last week the market was two cents higher than on the previous Monday. Farmers in this state have not been selling their wheat very readily, but receipts last week showed an increase. Millers are in the market for good wheat, and the foreigners are taking quite large quantities. Many of the market experts believe that there is not much danger of prices going much lower, and there is quite a possibility of their advancement.

CORN

The Detroit corn market has been nervous for several days and fluctuates easily. The market closed last Saturday with the price at the same level as it was at the opening of the

week, and one cent lower than the close two weeks previous. The market is inclined to show more firmness as everyone is expecting reports of damage by frost nearly any day now. Buyers have been keeping back, but a report of damage by frost would send them hurriedly into the open market.

OATS

Oats have followed the trend of corn during the past fortnight, and the price is one cent lower than two weeks ago last Saturday. There has been a slowing up of demand during the past fortnight.

RYE

A steady tone prevails in the rye market, and prices advanced at Detroit five cents for the week ending September 20th, and eleven cents for the last two weeks ending on that date. The demand seems to be good, and the market firm.

BEANS

There are many things hard to understand in this world, but to us about the hardest is why beans decline in price, and the market be easy in tone at this time. Harvesting is underway in Michigan, but wet weather in some sections is causing considerable trouble. Dealers are not expecting beans to appear on the market until after the first of October, due to the lateness of the season and to the weather. Our readers will be pleased to learn that beginning on October 1st the advertising campaign on Michigan pea beans will go into effect. Mr. A. B. Cook who is chairman of the advertising committee advises us that the grower will contribute one cent per hundred pounds and the dealer the same amount. There is practically no change in the bean market in New York, only a fair amount of business being done. However, holders of choice pea beans are unwilling to sell at anything off the market price. It is reported a large chain of stores are featuring pea beans at 10 cents per pound.

POTATOES

The Detroit potato market is easy. Reports throughout the state show that the farmers in the Greenville section are hauling potatoes to market in large quantities, while haulings are generally light at the balance of west Michigan points. The demand in trading has been moder-

ate, and the market about steady with slight change in prices. Chicago reports a liberal supply and the demand moderate, with trading slow. The market has been about steady on early Ohio, and weak on other varieties. Eastern markets report trade fairly active, as consumption is increasing with the advent of cool weather.

HAY

Markets are slightly weaker, as the poorer grades have been in large receipts, and these are slow sales with values easier except where better grades are wanting. Timothy is easier with large receipts and fair demand especially for the better grade.

THE LIVESTOCK MARKET

DETROIT, Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts 1,159. Market demoralized. Few selling fully 25c lower. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$8.50@9.75; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$7.50@8.25; best handy weight butcher steers, \$6.25@6.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$5@5.75; handy light butchers, \$4.50@5; light butchers, \$3.50@4.25; best cows, \$4.50@4.75; butcher cows, \$3.25@4; common cows, \$2.25@2.75; canners, \$2@2.50; choice light bulls, \$4.25@4.50; bologna bulls, \$4.50@4.75; stock bulls, \$3.50@4; feeders, \$4@6; stockers, \$4@5.50; milkers and springers, \$45@90.

Veal Calves—Receipts 500. Market slow. Best, \$13@13.50; others, \$4@12.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,465. Market steady. Best lambs, \$12.50@12.75; fair lambs, \$10.50@12; light to common lambs, \$7@8; fair to good sheep, \$5@6; culls and common, \$1.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts 1,332. Mixed yorkers, \$10.50; pigs, \$9.50.

CHICAGO—Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market steady to weak. Bulk, \$8.90@10; top, \$10.10; 250 to 325 lbs., \$9.50@10; medium weight, \$9.70@10.10; light weight, \$9@10.10; light lights, \$8.25@10; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$8.70@9; packing sows, rough, \$8@8.65; pigs, \$7.50@9.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market steady. Beef steers: Choice and prime, \$10@11; medium and good, \$8@9; good and choice, \$10@11.40; common and medium, \$7@9. Butcher cattle: Heifers, \$5@9.50; cows, \$3.75@7.50; bulls, \$3.50@7. Canners and cutters: Cows and heifers, \$2@3.25; canner steers, \$5@7; veal calves (light and heavyweight), \$10@12; feeder steers, \$5.75@8; stocker steers, \$5.70@8; stocker cows and heifers, \$5.50@7.75; stocker calves, \$3@5.50. Western range cattle: Beef steers, \$5@8; cows, \$6@9; calves, \$10.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market steady. Lambs (84 lbs. down), \$12@13.25; culls and common, \$8.50@9.50; yearlings, \$9@10.50; wethers, \$7@8.50; ewes, \$5.50@6.65; culls and common, \$1.50@3.50; breeding ewes, \$5.50@11.50; feeder lambs, \$12@13.25.

BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 450; market slow. Shipping steers, \$9@10.50; Butcher grades, \$7@9; heifers, \$5@8; cows, \$2@6.50; bulls, \$3@5.50; feeders, \$4@6.50; milk cows and stringers, \$35@125.

Calves—Receipts, 1,700; market steady. Cull to choice, \$3.50@13.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,600; market active. Choice lambs, \$13@13.50; cull to fair, \$8@12; yearlings, \$7@10; sheep, \$3@7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market slow. Yorkers, \$10@10.50; pigs, \$9@9.50; mixed, \$10.90@11; heavy, \$10.90@11; roughs, \$8.25@8.50; stags, \$4@5.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

BUTTER—No. 1 creamery, in tubs, 34½@35½c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh receipts, 34@40c per doz.; cold storage, 31@33½c.

APPLES—Duchess, \$1.25@1.50; Wealthy, \$1.75@2.25; Johnathan, \$3@3.25 per bushel.

DRESSED CALVES—Best country dressed, 16@17c per lb.; ordinary grades, 13@15c; small, poor, 10@11c; heavy rough calves, 8@9c; city dressed, 19@20c; per lb.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens, fancy large, 25c; medium, 23@24c; leg-horn, 21½@22c; best hens, 27c; medium, 24@25c; leghorns, 18@19c; old roosters, 16c; geese, 18@20c; ducks, 4 lbs. and up, white, 18c; small or dark, 16c per lb.

CROP REPORTS

Marquette—Oats are being harvested, the latest in many years. Everything frosted last week. Potatoes will be only fair crop. Silos are being filled. We have had the earliest freeze in years in the vicinity of Marquette. Oats and barley are a fair crop. No mature corn.—L. R. Walker.

Shiawassee—The bean crop is hardly up to the average owing to the weather conditions. Cool damp weather delays the curing as the crop ripens. A couple of weeks favorable weather will put the corn crop out of danger. The wheat and oat crop has yielded beyond expectation. Potatoes are doing well.—D. H. M.

Tuscola—Corn the farthest advanced needs ten days, most needs two or three weeks. Potatoes fair to good. Very little blight. Sugar beets about same as last year, root growth rather small. Beans quite badly diseased—few fields not being pulled, well pick beans. Harvested good crops of wheat, barley and oats.

DON'T SELL YOUR BEANS TOO SOON

THE bean crop of Michigan has suffered much damage during the past month and a half and the crop report issued September 1st estimated the 1924 crop at about a million bushels less than last year. As we were about to go to press we received a long distance telephone call from a market expert and he declared that to date the yield has been cut a million and a half under last year's crop. It is also his opinion that if the farmers will hold their beans until November 1st they will get \$6 per hundredweight for them.

“---of course **YOU** will insure
the **NEW** car!

but do you realize that *your risk*
in driving the *old* one without
insurance is even greater?”

FEW men these days will drive a new car away from the dealers without insurance, but many men drive old cars postponing until they buy the new one, the investment in protection.

Yet the old car, with worn brakes and other parts, may fail you more quickly in an emergency and make you liable for injury to another person or property.

If you could read the letters like the one below which come daily to our office, you too, would realize how important it is to keep insured against fire, theft, liability and collision:

It Pays to Keep Insured

Citizens' Mutual Auto Ins. Co.
Howell, Michigan.

Birmingham, Mich.
September 4, 1924.

Gentlemen:

Upon the 4th day of April A. D. 1924, I had the misfortune of having an accident while driving in the City of Detroit. A little boy by the name of Thomas Sayre ran out into the street and was knocked down by my car and his leg broken. Usually those cases are not so very serious, but in this case the setting of the boy's leg was not successful and he has a very serious permanent injury and is now paralyzed on one side.

At the time I did not think I was to blame, but it seems that this is an exceptional case and it has worried me a great deal, however by cooperation of your adjusters and attorney you finally succeeded in making a settlement and you have contributed the full amount under your policy of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000).

I feel much relieved to know that this case is settled and that your company has been fair in dealing with the one who had the misfortune to have such a serious injury. I have been insured in your company eight or nine years and I am well satisfied with the service rendered and I am sure that no company could have done more.

Yours very truly,
Theron B. Smith.

Be Sure the Company is Strong!

Figures don't lie---compare this statement of assets with ANY other mutual automobile insurance company now operating in Michigan.

Total assets December 31, 1921, \$137,392.51

Total assets December 31, 1922, \$226,449.45

Total assets Dec. 31, 1923, \$407,683.55

Total assets August 1, 1924, \$561,543.26

Total assets Sept. 1, 1924, \$573,534.62

This record of growth is the final answer to your choice of safe insurance. Don't drive another day without it. Just write a postal today for full rates and information.

Citizens Mutual Automobile Insurance Company
Howell, Michigan